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DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

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NAKASONE RECEIVES U.S. FORCES PACIFIC COMMANDER

OW040517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0509 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 4 KYODO -- Adm William J. Crowe, new commander of U.S. Pacific forces, met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday and agreed on the importance of the 1960 Japan-U.S. security treaty, Japanese officials said. The prime minister told Adm Crowe security relations have formed the base of wide-ranging bilateral ties between Japan and the United States.

Crowe, who came to Japan Wednesday for a four-day visit, told Nakasone U.S. forces will promote cooperative relations with Japan's Self-Defense Forces. Crowe succeeded Adm Robert Long as commander of Hawaii-based U.S. Pacific forces on July 1. During his stay in Japan, the American admiral is scheduled to meet defense officials and senior uniformed officers and inspect U.S. military bases throughout Japan.

Tanikawa, Others Meet Admiral

OW041131 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 4 KYODO -- Crowe later met separately with Kazuo Tanikawa, Cabinet minister and Defense Agency chief, and Vice Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga, and called for expansion of Japanese Self-Defense Forces to counter a Soviet military buildup in Asia. Crowe was quoted as telling Matsunaga the Soviet military buildup in Asia is outstripping that in Europe both in terms of quality and quantity.

In talks with Tanikawa he called for Japanese cooperation for the smooth deployment of F-16 fighters in Misawa Air Base in northern Japan planned in 1985. Crowe also expressed his hope for fruitful results from studies which began in March between the two countries on how Japan can defend its sealanes, Japanese officials said. They quoted Matsunaga and Tanikawa as telling the visitor the government is making its maximum efforts to expand the defense forces by fixing a higher ceiling on defense spending.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF AUSTRALIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTERHolds Talks With Nakasone

OW041025 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 4 KYODO -- Australia's Deputy Prime Minister Lionel Bowen met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday and showed understanding of Japan's defense policy, Japanese officials said. Bowen called it natural for any country to defend itself, the officials said.

Nakasone, explaining Japanese defense policy, told Bowen that Japan bases its security on arrangements with the United States and intends to have the minimum capabilities necessary for self-defense.

Last week, Australia's Foreign Minister Bill Hayden told newsmen in Tokyo that his country would be concerned if Japan were to attempt to develop a regional security role. At the time, Hayden said that this would have a destabilizing effect on the Asia-Pacific region. While Japan has curbed spending on most budgetary items in the past few years, it has increased its defense budgets because of pressures from Washington to take more share of military burdens. In the fiscal 1983 budget, ending next March, defense outlays are out at yen 2,754 billion (about dollar 11.4 billion), up 6.5 percent from last fiscal year. Japan's present five-year defense program calls for spending yen 15.6-16.4 trillion (dollar 65-68 billion) on defense between fiscal 1983 and 1987.

In their Thursday talks, Nakasone and Bowen agreed to expand ties between Japan and Australia, officials said. In the 40-minute meeting, Bowen said Australia's new government, inaugurated last March, hopes to strengthen Canberra-Tokyo relations, the importance of which remains unchanged. Nakasone admitted the importance of the world's most energy-rich country, Australia, being situated in the Pacific region, the officials said. Bowen told the prime minister that Australia wishes to contribute to the region.

The deputy prime minister came to Tokyo Tuesday as a government guest and met with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on the same day. Bowen is scheduled to give a press conference at a Tokyo hotel Friday before leaving Japan later in the day.

Meets MITI's Uno

OW050313 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 5 KYODO -- Australia hopes to export industrial products to Japan in addition to such items as iron ore and coal, Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Trade Minister Lionel Bowen said Friday.

In a meeting with Sosuke Uno, minister of international trade and industry, Bowen also said his country is willing to promote joint ventures with Japanese companies.

He said the Labor Party government intends to maintain and expand friendly relations with Japan.

In response, Uno pointed out that there are moves in Australia to restrict imports of steel products from Japan. He also expressed the hope for Australia's continued stable uranium supplies after the expiry of existing supply contracts at the end of 1990's.

Bowen replied that Australia will not take protectionist measures and that his government is currently studying problems related to uranium supplies after the 1990's.

Meets Minister of Agriculture

OW050629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0613 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 5 KYODO -- Australian Deputy Prime Minister Lionel Bowen asked Japan Friday not to discriminate against Australia in its beef imports.

Bowen made the request when he met with Iwao Kaneko, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Noting that the Australian share in the Japanese imported beef market has been declining year after year, Bowen, who is also minister for trade, said his country earnestly hopes that Japan will equally treat Australian beef and beef from other supply sources.

Australia's share in the Japanese imported beef market was 70 percent last year, down 10 percent from five years ago.

Kaneko replied Japan is not discriminating against Australia in setting beef import quotas.

Bowen also sought Japan's cooperation in efforts to conclude a new international sugar agreement and reconsideration of Japan's plant quarantine system to make it easier for Australia to export fruits to Japan. Kaneko promised to study the matters.

REPORTAGE ON ABE'S VISIT TO EASTERN EUROPE

Talks With Romania's Ceausescu

OW050115 Tokyo KYODO in English 0020 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Neptun, Romania, Aug 5 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu agreed Thursday to promote efforts for abolition of nuclear weapons, Japanese officials said.

Abe, now in Romania on the first leg of a 13-day tour of five Eastern European and the Middle East countries, met with the Romanian leader for an hour at his villa in this summer resort along the Black Sea.

Ceausescu proposed a dialogue between NATO and the Warsaw bloc for nuclear disarmament and called on the United States and the Soviet Union to produce an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear missile reductions in Europe, the officials said.

Ceausescu, who has been Romania's top leader for nearly two decades since 1965, told Abe U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms pose a major threat to the world.

The two superpowers, which have final say on the life or death of human beings, should achieve a low-level nuclear balance, Ceausescu was quoted as saying.

Abe agreed with the Romanian leader and urged disarmament through negotiations but not confrontation between Washington and Moscow, the officials said.

To promote balanced nuclear disarmament in Europe, the United States should cancel a plan to deploy intermediate-range nuclear missiles and the Soviet Union should scrap its nuclear warheads correspondingly, Ceausescu said. The Romanian president also called for global nuclear disarmament, not only for Europe, the officials said.

The deadline for U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva to reduce intermediate-range missiles in Europe comes in December when the United States is scheduled to start deploying 108 Pershing-2 and 464 ground-launched cruise missiles under a 1979 NATO decision to counter an estimated 600 Soviet SS-20, SS-5 and SS-4 missiles.

Japan has insisted on a settlement of the missile talks in Europe on a global basis, opposing a Soviet plan to move some SS-20 missiles from Europe to Soviet Asia.

The Japanese foreign minister, in the meeting with Ceausescu, voiced strong support for efforts toward nuclear disarmament, the officials said.

Abe and Ceausescu also covered Japanese-Romanian bilateral affairs, particularly in the economic aspect, the officials said.

They agreed the two countries will hold an economic committee meeting sometime between late 1983 and early 1984 to take up trade and Romania's foreign debts.

The president asked Abe to rectify the trade imbalance currently in Japan's favor and to build up economic cooperative relations with third countries, the officials said. The foreign minister proposed expanding bilateral trade, they said.

On other matters discussed, the officials said Ceausescu praised Japan for its active stance toward North-South issues. Ceausescu also called for solution through negotiations to armed conflicts in the Middle East and in Kampuchea, they added.

Joint Press Statement Issued

OW050411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, Aug 5 KYODO -- Japanese and Romanian Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe and Stefan Andrei appealed for nuclear disarmament in a joint press announcement issued here Friday.

Abe and Andrei said in the announcement they will make every possible effort to help promote disarmament, nuclear disarmament, in particular.

Progress for safety and cooperation in Europe will produce an active influence on peace, stability and cooperation of the whole world, the announcement said. Japan and Romania will continue efforts for peace under principles of independence and of noninterference in domestic affairs of others, it said.

The two countries consider international conflicts must be solved through peaceful means, the announcement said.

Japan and Romania will help the United Nations strengthen its role to maintain international peace and safety and to promote economic and social development in every country.

The foreign ministers recognized possible development of bilateral relations in the economic field and agreed to make further efforts for cooperation in fields of common concern and of mutual benefit.

Japan and Romania will expand bilateral trade and overcome present trade imbalances, the announcement said.

Arrives in Bulgaria

OW050951 Tokyo KYODO in English 0929 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Sofia, Aug 5 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe flew here Friday from Bucharest on the second leg of a 13-day, five-nation tour of Eastern Europe and the Middle East. Having left Japan Tuesday, Abe had stayed in Romania since Tuesday and met with President Nicolae Ceausescu and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. Abe is scheduled to stay in Bulgaria Friday and Saturday before heading for Iran, Turkey and Iraq. He is scheduled to return to Tokyo on August 14.

JAPAN DENIES PLAN TO BLOCKADE TSUSHIMA STRAIT

OW050357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0349 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 5 KYODO -- The Japanese Government Friday denied speculation Japan, the United States and South Korea have worked out emergency plans to blockade the Tsushima Strait between the two Asian countries.

In a report approved by the Cabinet at a regular meeting Friday, the government also said it has no intention to work out such plans either with South Korea or among the three nations.

The report, issued in response to a query from upper house member Yutaka Hata, admitted, however, that joint Japan-U.S. studies started this year on how to defend Japan's sealanes might cover such a blockade. It also said a strengthened presence of U.S. forces in Northeast Asia will contribute to maintenance and improvement of the U.S. deterrent power and supported U.S. plans to deploy F-16 fighters in Misawa Air Base in northern Japan.

SAKHALIN KOREANS MAY REUNITE IN JAPAN

OW041459 Tokyo JIJI in English 1441 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 4 (JIJI PRESS) -- The government Thursday decided to extend positive cooperation from a humanitarian viewpoint to a reunion in Japan of Koreans in Sakhalin with their relatives in South Korea. The government will shortly inquire of the Soviet Union about whether it is ready to allow Koreans in Sakhalin to temporarily leave the country to see their relatives in Japan. The government will also start considering measures necessary to receive them.

On Thursday, the Foreign Ministry (?got) briefed by Shozo Kusakawa, a Komeito (Clean Government Party) member of the House of Representatives, on his recent talks with Soviet officials in Sakhalin on the possibility of Korean families being reunited in Japan. Kusakawa said that senior officials of the Soviet Communist Party's Sakhalin chapter showed a positive attitude toward a reunion of Korean families in Japan, though under certain conditions. In wartime and pre-war periods, a great number of Koreans were taken to southern (?part) of Sakhalin, then part of Japan, as laborers. South Sakhalin fell into the hands of the Soviets toward the end of World War II and Japanese there returned to Japan. But the Koreans were left behind. The ministry thinks it necessary to confirm whether the central government of the Soviet Union has the same attitude toward the reunion of Korean families as what was reportedly shown by the officials in Sakhalin. Therefore, the government will sound out the Soviets on their thoughts through the Japanese Red Cross Society and other private channels and, if necessary, through the Japanese Embassy in Moscow. Meanwhile, reports from Seoul said that the South Korean Government will ask Japan to help South Koreans get reunited in Japan with their families in Sakhalin at a regular Japan-South Korea ministerial conference in Tokyo August 29-30.

ISHIBASHI OUTLINES JSP'S BASIC POLICIES

OW041315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Kyoto, Aug 4 KYODO -- New Japan Socialist Party Chairman-nominee Masashi Ishibashi Thursday proposed joining hands with ruling Liberal-Democratic Party forces against former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka. Ishibashi advocated what he called "omnidirectional joint struggles" when telling reporters here of the No 1 opposition party's basic policies for an extraordinary Diet session this autumn, when a court ruling is to be handed down on Tanaka and other defendants in the Lockheed payoff trial. Ishibashi is here on a stumping tour for a coming lower house election to fill a vacancy in a constituency in Kyoto Prefecture. He said his party would expand joint struggles to include conservative forces, as well as the opposition camp in order to push the Cabinet of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone into a fix. He said joint struggles should be expanded as much as possible and turned into a powerful offensive against the LDP's comfortable parliamentary majority by distinguishing between such struggles and a coalition government scheme. Ishibashi said to break the deadlock over cooperation relations with the No 2 opposition Komeito, he would meet Komeito Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri before assuming the chairmanship at a party convention in early September. Ishibashi also said his party plans to push the concept of "cultural power" as a national aim to cope with the Nakasone-advocated "political power" and will set up a project team to that end. The cultural power concept will be based on improvements in welfare and cooperation in solving the North-South problem in the cause of world peace, he said. Concerning a visit to China, he said he will have to visit that country as JSP chief, but cannot now tell when he will do so.

SOUTH KOREAN MOBILIZATION EXERCISES CRITICIZED

SK040510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascists, on the orders of U.S. imperialism, drove out the puppet army and police, puppet government officials, "Homeland Defense Reserve Forces," "Civilian Defense Corps," etc. under the name of "all out examination for war" and staged a provocative military exercise in the area of South Cholla Province with Kwangju as the main theatre in the period from July 25 to 30.

In holding the large-scale war exercise in this area where the flames of the anti-"government" resistance rose high the fascist clique schemes to put down the mounting anti-U.S., anti-puppet spirit of the students and people by means of threat and blackmail, while heightening the tensions.

From July the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique put main emphasis on the so-called anti-chemical, biological and radioactive warfare exercises in the "civilian defense training" which had been regularly held every month and mobilized regular and irregular armed forces and civilians on July 20 to stage an unprecedentedly large-scale military exercise in the whole area of South Korea.

Meanwhile, the puppets ceaselessly perpetrated various provocative exercises such as "attack exercise" and "demonstration exercise." A large-scale war rehearsal staged by the military fascists some time ago in South Kyongsang Province with the mobilisation of puppet army units and inhabitants, a provocative "demonstration exercise" held in Seoul with the mobilization of a large number of "Homeland Defense Reserve Forces" men and policemen to plunge the whole city into a terror-ridden atmosphere and a "demonstration exercise for night warfare" of the puppet army special units and the like are only a few instances.

A "combined air attack unit" armed with all types of combat equipment of the U.S. Army and the puppet army was mobilized in an "anti-tank attack exercise" which was staged in early July in the central sector of the front jointly by the U.S. imperialist aggression army in South Korea and the puppet army in a simulated attack on the northern half of the republic in an atmosphere of actual fighting.

The ever more frantic military exercises show how wild the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are running to find a way out of their political and economic disorder and crisis in provoking a war and what a grave stage their moves have reached today.

NODONG SINMUN ON SOUTH'S PARLIAMENTARY DIPLOMACY

SK050356 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 4 Aug 83

[NODONG SINMUN 5 August commentary: "The Parliamentary Diplomacy Aimed at Two Koreas"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets, in line with the maneuvers of begging for support for their two-Koreas policy and of trying to bail themselves out of the isolation and rejection from within and without in accordance with the U.S. imperialist master's scenario, have lately been positively waging parliamentary diplomacy. Forming a body for consultation on parliamentarians' diplomatic activities within the puppet National Assembly in order to uniformly control the parliamentary diplomatic activities, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is waging large-scale diplomacy by inviting foreign countries' parliamentarians and by visiting foreign countries.

Saying that the IPU agencies are an advantageous arena for implementing contacts and exchanges with countries lacking diplomatic ties, the puppets are also strengthening parliamentary diplomacy through the IPU. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's recent positive waging of parliamentary diplomacy is aimed at forming an international foundation for opposing the country's reunification and for fabrication of two Koreas by following the U.S. imperialists' two-Koreas policy.

Everyone in the world knows that the U.S. imperialists, setting forth the two-Koreas policy as the basis for their current strategy toward Korea, are devising all kinds of plots and tactics, and that the South Korean puppets, to achieve their own individuals' easy life and their wild desire for long-term power, are positively following their masters' two-Koreas policy.

The U.S. imperialists' all-out attempts to hold the IPU congress in Seoul are also aimed taking the opportunity to disguise the South Korean puppet regime as an independent state and thereby make it look as if two states exist on the Korean peninsula. Babbling about the new plan for division, called South-North cross-recognition, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, with the IPU congress ahead, is propagating a wicked theory called improvement of relations with socialist countries. This is also nothing but a tactic for having their so-called government recognized internationally, for legalizing the division of the country, and for escaping their international isolation.

Due to our party's anti-imperialist, independent, and peace-loving foreign policy, today, the republic's international relations are expanding and developing with each passing day, its external authority is rising higher than ever, and our policy for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is receiving the unanimous support of the world's peace-loving peoples, including the peoples of the socialist and nonaligned countries.

To the contrary, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which indulges in relying on outside forces, fascist suppression, war and division, running counter to the anti-imperialist, independent trend of times, is more and more denounced and rejected at home and abroad, and its international isolation is promoted day by day. This deepens the crisis of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is in trouble because the South Korean people's spirit of struggle for independence against the U.S. imperialists and for democracy against fascists is rising higher each day.

Such a situation has prompted the Chon Tu-hwan ring to try to check our daily-growing international influence by playing the game of waging a diplomatic offensive in order to escape their international isolation by obtaining someone's support, to sustain the colonial fascist rule in its crisis, and to make the country's division permanent. The South Korean puppets' game of waging a diplomatic offensive, which blocks the country's reunification and aims at permanent national division, will never work in today's world that aspires for independence.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is an out-and-out puppet group sustaining what little remains of its political life by selling the benefits of the country and the nation to the imperialist masters and a heinous group of traitors running wild to fulfill their individual desires for an easy life and greed for power. Anyone or any country that respects the national interests of the Korean people and genuinely hopes for the peace and reunification of Korea should not be entangled in or made a fool of by the U.S. imperialist' and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's political intrigues for fabricating two Koreas.

The only way to genuinely contribute to the cause of peace and the reunification of Korea is to isolate the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique more thoroughly internationally, and to check and frustrate all the villains' heinous schemes related to the two-Koreas fabrication plot, including the Seoul IPU congress. This is the unanimous demand of the Korean nation, with aspires for reunification, and the urgent demand of the times.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot attain their heinous goals with any maneuvers. The more desperate they become to earn someone's support, the more they will disclose their true color as stooges faithful to the imperialists and as traitors of the nation, and the more they will only bring about the acceleration of their own isolation and ruin.

JAPANESE-U.S. EXERCISE DENOUNCED AS 'WAR SCHEME'

SK041017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- The Japanese militarists are pulling together with the U.S. imperialists the war chariot for Asian aggression. This not only endangers peace and security in this region but also contradicts the interest of the Japanese people themselves. NODONG SINMUM declares this in a commentary today captioned "U.S.-Japan War Chariot, Running Loaded with Power.

Noting that the Japanese Ground "Self-Defense Force" will reportedly stage a joint exercise with the U.S. Army in Hokkaido from mid-October, which is expected to be followed by a Japan-U.S. joint commanding post exercise code-named "Yamazakura" at the Sendai base from mid-November, the signed commentary says: It must not be overlooked that Japanese and U.S. ground force combat units are intensifying their joint exercises in the northern region of Japan which is similar to Korea in geographical conditions and weather. Lurking here is the sinister design of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists to round off their war preparations directed against our country.

Today the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are tightening as never before their military tie-up for invading Asian countries including our country. Executing their Asian strategy, the U.S. imperialists pin ever greater hope today on the military and economic potentials of Japan and her experiences in aggression and her wild ambition for expansion. Hence the Reagan government is binding Japan tighter to the war chariot of the United States through the "U.S.-Japan security system" and whipping her into rearmament and remilitarisation.

Meanwhile, in Tokyo, the Japanese militarists are burning with the desire to turn Japan into a big military power and carry out overseas aggression by taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy. Nakasone is linking today and tomorrow of Japan with the adventurist war policy of the U.S. imperialists, circulating the "theory of common destiny of Japan and the United States" which his predecessors dared not advocate. In this the Japanese ruling circles are manoeuvring to revise the present constitution of Japan banning overseas troops dispatch and the three principles of denuclearization, defying the opposition of the Japanese democratic forces and people.

Talking about "an unsinkable aircraft carrier," the Japanese militarists are turning Japan into a nuclear base, attacking base and logistic base of the U.S. imperialists. Now it is a fait accompli that Japanese armed forces would conduct joint operations with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and advance outside Japan's territory. The proposed Japan-U.S. joint military exercises are another step towards the execution of such a war plan. The Japan-U.S. war chariot is running, loaded with powder. But it will bring irretrievable destruction to its owners first of all.

SOUTH KOREA'S FINANCIAL POLICY DENOUNCED

SK021005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- A recent issue of a South Korean paper, noting that more than 80 per cent of the total bank loans as of the end of April went to comprador and other big enterprises, said this shows that the bulk of loans issued by banking organs are given to a handful of big enterprises accounting for less than one twentieth of the entire enterprises.

When the minor enterprises are suffering from the financial shortage, unable to get loans, big enterprises received huge loans from banks and are feathering their own nest by lending the money with high interest. Due to the reactionary economic policy of the puppet authorities, banks have virtually turned into a private safe of comprador capitalists, remarked the paper.

MATERIALS ON CRITICISM OF SEOUL AS IPU VENUE

VRPR Sees Bleak Prospect

SK041228 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The prospect of the convocation of the IPU conference in Seoul appears bleak.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is in a hurry to commit antipopular criminal acts such as bribes using national funds made up of the people's blood-soaked taxes and the operation of using beautiful women, ruining the chastity of the South Korean girls. And the U.S. imperialists are employing every dirty trick to make the convocation of the IPU conference in Seoul successful, even resorting to threats, blackmail, and economic pressure. Still, they face strong rejection and condemnation.

The deadline for making formal application for the IPU conference -- 31 July -- has already passed, but only a handful of the 98 member states, including the United States, has applied. On the contrary, the number of countries opposed to Seoul's hosting of the meeting that have decided not to send delegates to the meeting in Seoul continues to increase.

Speakers of the parliaments in Tanzania, Guyana, and Mali recently announced formally that they would not send delegates to the Seoul meeting, while a majority of the nations voiced their decisions not to participate. Saying that they cannot sit with the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is running amok in anticommunist rackets, socialist countries are against participating in the Seoul meeting, and the nonaligned nations also are expressing their intention of not participating in the meeting, saying that it would shame them as nations against imperialism and yearning for independence to send delegates to South Korea, a colony of the United States.

Even countries which had already applied for participation in the Seoul conference now are expressing their intention of not participating or are agreeing with the nations opposed to Seoul's hosting of the conference, saying that the convocation of the IPU conference in Seoul is meaningless if a majority does not participate. Such a development shows that the convocation of the IPU conference in Seoul is impossible.

In connection with this, a member of the preparatory committee for the convocation of the IPU conference in Seoul said: The authorities in the South Korean Government find themselves in trouble because they continuously encounter difficulties in their efforts to host the IPU conference in Seoul.

British Figure's Comments

SK050411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA) -- Granville V. Stone, secretary general of the British Committee for Supporting Reunification of Korea, on a visit to our country made public a statement on July 31 in denunciation of the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to hold the 70th inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul.

In the statement, he protested against the U.S. imperialists' scheme to hold the inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul in the name of the British Committee for Supporting Reunification of Korea. This conference, he said, would encourage fascist outrages and violation of human rights in South Korea. This would also mean recognizing the South Korean "Government," he noted.

Pointing out that South Korea is not an independent state, he said if this conference is convened in South Korea, it would flout the idea of the Inter-parliamentary Union. He said the real ruler of South Korea is the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea who can dismiss even the puppet president.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are lording it over South Korea, placing it under their control in political economic, military and all other fields, he denounced the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to hold the inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul and called upon the British Government not to attend the conference.

Rwanda Not To Attend

SK042242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Republic of Rwanda decided not to send any delegation to the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union scheduled in Seoul. This was announced on July 27 by Francois Ngarukiyntwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Rwanda.

SOJOURN OF DPRK DELEGATION IN CUBA REPORTED

SK050405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Havana August 3 (KCNA) -- During its stay in Cuba, the DPRK party and government delegation headed by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, participated in celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks, the anniversary of the armed uprising in Cuba, and toured various places.

On July 23 Comrade Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first vice-president of the Council of State and first vice-president of the Council of Ministers, met the delegation in Havana. Raul Castro asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. He wished good health and a long life to them. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

On July 26 the delegation inspected the Moncada barracks in Santiago de Cuba and the grave of Jose Marti and saw an art performance. Earlier, it visited Abel Santa Maria, the Sibonei farm and the Cuban Revolution Museum.

On July 28, it was entertained to a reception by First Secretary Fidel Castro. The delegation visited units of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces that day.

REPORTAGE ON O KUK-YOL'S VISIT TO CUBA

For Havana coverage of the visit to Cuba by the DPRK delegation headed by KPA Chief of Staff Col Gen O Kuk-yol for festivities connected with the 30th anniversary of the Moncada barracks attack, see the Cuba section of the 26 July and 3 August issues of the Latin America DAILY REPORT.

CHONG CHUN-KI HEADS DELEGATION ON EGYPT VISIT

Arrival in Cairo

SK040457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo August 3 (KCNA) -- The DPRK Government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki arrived in Cairo on August 1 for a visit to Egypt. It was met at the airport by Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, vice-premier and minister of state for education and scientific research of Egypt, and other personages concerned. The charge d'affairs ad interim and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Cairo were present at the airport.

The head of the delegation made public an arrival statement at the airport. Expressing firm solidarity with the Arab people in the struggle to take back all the occupied Arab lands and achieve territorial integrity and national sovereignty, he said the Korean people would always stand firm by their side.

He expressed the belief that the delegation's visit would mark an important occasion in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries which had entered a new higher stage with the Korean visit of His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak last April as an occasion.

Meeting With Mubarak

SK042355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo August 3 (KCNA) -- Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on August 2 met the DPRK Government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on a visit to Egypt. The head of the delegation conveyed friendly regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki to convey his sincere greetings to the great leader. He expressed satisfaction with the ever-growing friendship and cooperation between Korea and Egypt and voiced his belief that it would grow stronger and develop in the future. He heartily wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the charge d'affairs ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Cairo and a vice-premier of Egypt, who is minister of state for education and scientific research.

USTINOV INTERVIEW ON SOVIET MILITARY POLICY CITED

SK031612 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 2 (KCNA) -- Dmitri Ustinov, Soviet defence minister, recently answered questions put by a TASS correspondent. In his answers he said: The Soviet Union and its allies are maintaining their defence potential at a level necessary for the defence of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The essence of our military policy is effective defence and nothing above that.

Noting that Reagan is speaking much and at length about the USSR's "superarmament" he said: The claims about Soviet military superiority, about the Soviet Union's superarmament are a fabricated malicious lie, which is being constantly disseminated.

In connection with the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, he said that the United States is demanding unilateral concessions precisely from the Soviet Union and that the Soviet Union would never be tractable on the point of agreeing to a direct damage to the security of the Soviet Union and its allies.

At the present time there is rough equality in the balance of the strategic nuclear force of the Soviet Union and the strategic offensive force of the USA, he said, and went on: But they in Washington have set themselves the aim of breaking that parity, of achieving military superiority. By whipping up the "Soviet threat" myth, he said, certain circles in the West are thus trying to distract the attention of the peoples from the real military threat, which is created by the U.S. Administration and some of its NATO allies.

He warned: We will take such counter-measures, that will make the military threat to the territory of the USA and the countries, on whose territories American missiles will be deployed, the same as the USA is trying to create for the Soviet Union and our allies.

KIM IL-SONG ATTENDS MUSIC, DANCE PERFORMANCE

KS031647 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1622 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 3 saw a music and dance performance given by artists in Pyongyang. When he appeared in the box amid the playing of the welcome music, the stormy cheers of "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and thunderous applause burst forth in the hall. Artists presented him with bunches of flowers carrying their loyalty.

In the audience was Luise Rinser, a West German woman writer and anti-fascist fighter. Anti-Japanese revolutionary women fighters and working people saw the performance.

Put on the stage was a colorful program of Kayagum solo "Spring at the Post," male solos "We Will Live With the Leader Forever" and the "The Train of Reunification Runs," duet dance "A Shepherd and a Lass." Changsaenap solo "Girl on the Swing," female solos "Snow Falls From the Glowing Nocturnal Sky Over the City of Iron," "Song of Mt. Maebong" and "Moran Hill," solo dance "Dance of Drum," folk dance "Trio Dance" and female quartette "Mt. Myohyang, A Pride of People" and other numbers.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value. At the end of the performance, the cheers of hurrah burst forth again, rocking the hall. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song waved to the performers and audience raising enthusiastic cheers and congratulated the artists on their successful performance.

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS GUYANESE UN DELEGATE

SK290036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol July 28 met and had a friendly talk with Noel Sinclair, permanent delegate of Guyana to the United Nations. Present there was Yi Song-hui, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

DRIVE CONTINUES TO ATTAIN ECONOMIC TARGETS

SK011618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA) -- A powerful drive for the "speed of the 80's" is going on in Korea to fulfil the present seven-year plan (1978-1984) and attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's in a shorter period.

It is a mass onward movement to apply to all fields of the national economy the unprecedented construction speed which was created in the course of building the Changgwang Street, the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and other grand monumental edifices under the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. It started in July last year. Big successes have been registered in various domains of the national economy in the heat of this drive.

In the first half of the year alone, the Taedonggang power station, the Ponghwa lock gate, the cold rolling shop of the rolling mill of the Kim Chaek iron works, the Moranbong automation appliances factory and many other construction objects and reconstruction and expansion projects of the Chongjin steel works and the Nampo smelter were completed to increase the economic potential of the country.

Great achievements were made in the mining industry in particular. The Komdok general mining enterprise completed the expansion projects of dressing plants Nos. 1 and 2 and the construction dressing plan No. 3 to create a dressing capacity more than 4.6 times the old one and brought into being scores of modern cutting faces, thereby opening a bright prospect for assuming a big share in attaining the 1.5 million ton target of non-ferrous metals. Reconstruction and expansion projects of the non-ferrous ore mines in Yanggang Province including the Unhung, Hyesan and August mines and iron ore mines including the Musan mine have also made a successful progress.

Entering this year, more than 80 cutting faces have been created at coal mines across the country. This helped markedly increase coal production in the first half of the year as compared with the like period last year. Power output in the first six months of the year was 1,300 million kwh more than in the same period last year.

The machine building industry produced 14,000 ton cargo ships "Mudubong" and "Samilpo," the electric locomotive of new type "vanguard of three revolutions", a 10-metre turning lathe, an oil-pressure automatic lathe, a traveling compressor and many other up-to-date machines and equipment. An upsurge has been effected in the chemical industry, light industry and other domains of the national economy. And grand nature-remaking projects such as the reclamation of tideland and the constructions of the Nampo lock gate and the Taechon power station are also going on at fast pace.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENTS REPORTED

SK021625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- The railway transport Workers of Korea have turned out as one man in the implementation of the decisions of the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on improving and strengthening railway transportation. They are now effecting new innovations in all domains including freight transport.

The workers under the Ministry of Railways transported nearly 200,000 more tons of freight in recent ten days than in the first ten days of June before the plenary meeting.

Now the railway administrations are meticulously planning the organization and command of transport and establishing a strict command system and order of train operation to expand successes in transportation.

The Pyongyang, Hamhung and Kaecheon railway administrations are topping the daily transport plans by far by raising the proportion of concentrated transport and the utility rate of wagons.

A brisk work is under way for increasing the transport capacity by consolidating the material and technical foundations of railways.

The Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive factory produced more than 100 passenger coaches in a short period of this year. It has been overfulfilling the daily quotas of electric locomotive and passenger coach production by 20 to 30 percent since the plenary meeting.

The July 6 railway factory has chalked up a record in the production of accessory parts since its commissioning.

New innovations are reported every day from the sites of railway construction and railway electrification. The daily amount of work of the builders of the northern inland railway lines in July is more than 1.3 times that in the previous month. Daily quotas are fulfilled at 150 to 200 percent in the electrification of the Tumangang-Najin and the Anju District coal mine railway lines.

Railway transportation of Korea is being further strengthened and developed with the support of the whole party, whole state and the entire people.

BRIEFS

HEALTH MINISTER RETURNS -- Pyongyang July 30 -- The people's friendship delegation of our country headed by Minister of Public Health Pak Myong-pin returned home yesterday by air after a visit to Czechoslovakia. Before visiting Czechoslovakia, Minister Pak Myong-pin toured Cuba as the head of a public health delegation of our country. It was met at the airport by Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son, Vice-Minister of Public Health Choe Won-sok, charge d'affaires and interim of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang Miloslav Micka, and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy here Armando Diaz Cantelar. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 29 Jul 83 SK]

ATHLETES RETURN FROM USSR -- Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- The sports delegation of our country headed by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, returned home today by plane after visiting the Soviet Union. It was met at the airport by Kim Tuk-chun and Pak Myong-chol, vice-chairmen of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and Soviet Ambassador to our country N.M. Shubnikov. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 29 Jul 83 SK]

'GUERRILLAS' KILLED, BOAT SUNK NEAR NUCLEAR PLANT

SK050542 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] The Counterespionage Operations Headquarters announced that our off-shore guards located some North Korean puppets' armed guerrillas at about 0100 today who were infiltrating by sea 5 km south of Wolsong nuclear power plant and fired at them. The escaping spy ship was sunk by the cooperative efforts of the urgently dispatched men of the three services and a patrol boat of the maritime police.

The Counterespionage Operations Headquarters said that search operations are being conducted on the ocean and inland areas, because the number of armed communist agents has not been determined. Three corpses of agents wearing diving suits and bloody parts of corpses were found after the incident. In this operation, one of our maritime police patrol boats was fired at and suffered damage, but there were no casualties.

The recovered equipment confirmed so far are one rubber boat, one diving suit, a torn combat uniform, one poncho, one underwater communication set, two telescopic lenses, one poison-tipped fountain pen, one compass, one camera, two clips for the North Korean puppets' handgun, many bullets for an Akabo rifle, one underwater propulsion unit, one safety pin for a handgrenade, and two wrist-watches.

The Counterespionage Operations Headquarters said that such barbarity has been committed following the armed guerrilla incident in which agents were shot and killed in June when they were infiltrating into the Musan River area for the purpose of obstruction the Seoul venue of the IPU general meeting and other various international meetings in Seoul. The headquarters urged people to increase their awareness against the communists and requested their active cooperation in the counterespionage operations, including prompt reporting when they see suspicious looking persons.

Bodies of Infiltrators Found

SK051313 Seoul YONHAP in English 1306 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP) -- Four armed North Korean agents were found dead Friday when a North Korean boat infiltrating the southeast coast of South Korea was sunk by a South Korean sea-patrol boat, the South Korean Counter-espionage Command announced late Friday.

Earlier Friday, the command said that three North Korean bodies in diving suits were found at the scene, about 290 kilometers southeast of Seoul and five kilometers south of Wolsong nuclear power plant. The command also disclosed that South Korean troops have so far found 44 varieties of equipment including a diving suit, an underwater propeller, an underwater communication device and two telephoto lenses.

The attempted infiltration comes shortly after another aborted attempt by North Korean agents to enter the South Korea through the Demilitarized Zone in June.

Vessels Identified

OW051203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 5 KYODO -- A 4.59-ton Japanese fishing boat was fired on by a South Korean warship while fishing in the Sea of Japan some 56 kilometers northeast of Tsushima Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, at 10:30 a.m. Friday, according to a report reaching the Maritime Safety Agency.

The warship with the figure of 922 on the hull fired four or five shots on the fishing boat, Shichifuku Maru from Tsushima, but there were no casualties, the report said. Also at 11:30 a.m. Friday, a South Korean warship fired a smoke shell and then blank shooting on the fishing boat No. 5 Jinriki Maru at a point some 45 kilometers west of Oki Islands in the Sea of Japan, the agency said. The 19.75-ton fishing boat with a crew of seven immediately stopped and the South Korean warship approached it.

After asking for the name and tonnage of the fishing boat and the name of its captain, the warship left, the report said. The warship had the figure of 918 on the hull, it said.

Later in the day, the South Korean authorities informed the Japanese Foreign Ministry that the firing on the fishing boats was done by mistake. The Korean authorities apologized over the incidents through diplomatic channels, Foreign Ministry officials. [as received]

According to the ministry, there was an exchange of fire between the South Korean forces and an armed North Korean ship off Pusan, southern Korea, early Friday morning. According to the South Korean explanation, three North Koreans were killed.

South Korean warships were patrolling coastal waters following this incident and some warships apparently mistook the two Japanese fishing boats for North Korean vessels and fired on them for intimidation, officials said.

The ministry is seeking further details of the incidents through the Maritime Safety Agency. But for the moment, the ministry officials are taking the incidents calmly, saying that it would not be necessary to take some diplomatic action over the incidents because the South Koreans already made an informal apology. The fishing boat No. 5 Jinriki Maru was chartered by a group of seven newsmen of the Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK) for covering fishing in the waters.

According to NHK staff, a plane dropped seven to eight smoke bombs after circling over the boat. A little later, a warship, believed to be a South Korean ship, approached the boat and fired an artillery shell some 30 meters astern. The warship fired two more shells and a blank shot and then asked for the name of the boat, the number of crew and its home port. After receiving the answer, the questioners became friendly and the warship left, the NHK men said.

TOKYO-SHANGHAI FLIGHT OVER ROK INAUGURATED

SK050623 Seoul YONHAP in English 0505 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP) -- An Osaka-bound Boeing 707 jetliner of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) flew over South Korea's southern flight information region (FIR) shortly after noon Friday, marking the first Chinese passage in history through a newly opened air corridor linking Shanghai and Tokyo, the Transportation Ministry said. Earlier Friday, a Japan Air Lines (JAL) DC-10 jet headed for Beijing made a similar maiden voyage through the new air route, according to the ministry.

Under the June 10 agreement, the CAAC will operate 30 flights a week on the new route, while JAL serves 20 flights a week. Three other airlines -- Pan American Airways, Pakistan International Airline and Iran National Airline -- will operate a total of 52 flights a week.

PRC TO ATTEND ASIAN GYMNASTICS COMPETITION IN SEOUL

SK050240 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP) -- Seoul will host the third Asian youth gymnastics competition to be held in 1985, the international director of the Korea Gymnastics Association, Cho Hyon-chong, said Friday.

The Asia Gymnastic Federation (AGF) sponsors the games. More than 50 Asian gymnastics leaders from 10 nations, including China, agreed to move the venue of the 1985 competition from India to Seoul, Cho said after his return from the AGF General Assembly meeting in Tokyo. India relinquished its right to host the competition because of domestic problems, Cho said.

North Korea, represented by pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' association in Japan, Chongnyon, voted against Seoul.

In a related matter, the Chinese delegate Feng Zibai, concurrent chairman of the AGF Technical Committee, welcomed inclusion of rhythm gymnastics in the 1986 Seoul Asian Games, Cho said. Feng also made a verbal promise for Chinese participation in the 1985 Seoul youth competition, Cho said.

NORTH KOREA-CHINA SEAPORT AGREEMENT VIEWED

SK031108 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "We Closely Watch Communist China's Advance Into the East Sea of Korea"]

[Text] The Communist Chinese authorities, since the hijacking incident of their passenger plane to South Korea, have been undisguisedly disclosing their positiveness toward the management of the so-called northern triangular relationship, while paying more attention to North Korea. The consolidation of the Communist China-North Korea relations is something that draws our attention, not only because of the frictions in the interests among the Soviet Union, Communist China, North Korea, and other communist countries but also because of the serious impact that it will have on the balance of power among those surrounding the Korean peninsula. With this international political viewpoint, the North Korea-Communist China conclusion of a trust agreement for the use of Chongjin port, the strategic spot on the coast of the east sea of Korea, which was reported recently, can be regarded as something which signifies a giant step forward in the development of relations between North Korea and Communist China. On the part of Communist China, by obtaining a year-round port near the border of the Soviet Union, it has come to secure a competitive stand in the east sea of Korea, the littoral sea of the Soviet Union. And for North Korea, the conclusion of the agreement can, we think, be considered as an elimination of the discomfort in its relations with Communist China which was created by allowing the Soviet Union to use Najin port in the late 1970's.

Moreover, we can say that this can serve as something which North Korea can use as a bargaining chip to mitigate, at least in its relations with Communist China, the discomforts that have been created in relations with foreign countries because of its heredity power system.

Thus, by permitting the Soviet Union and Communist China, the rival big powers, to each use one of the two ports of the east sea, the North Korean authorities are making the best use of their vantage point to maintain an equidistant diplomacy in the northern triangular relations. The position of the North Korean authorities that is being upgraded through the maintenance of the balance in their relations with Communist China and the Soviet Union can serve as a variable that will threaten the balance of power on the Korean peninsula. This is precisely what draws our attention. Moreover, the closer Communist China brings itself to North Korea, the more the balance and stability that should be maintained for the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula will be shaken and the tension and the danger of war will deepen. In other words, we can say that North Korea is adhering to a basic strategic aim to lead the situation of the Korean peninsula to their advantage through the exploitation of the Soviet-China rivalry.

In return for its acquiescence of the hereditary power system of North Korea, Communist China has bargained with North Korean communists. By so doing, it is trying to strengthen its relations with North Korea and to make North Korea join its traditional strategy toward the Soviet Union by bringing it closer to Beijing.

As the Soviet military buildup in the Far East has recently become conspicuous, such an intention of Communist China is being more clearly disclosed. Meanwhile, in efforts to strengthen its defense posture, Communist China is enhancing its military cooperation with the United States, while specifying the positiveness in its strategy toward the Soviet Union. Amid the implementation of this positive strategy, the North Korean port Chongjin has been placed under the trust of Communist China. This is a step forward in and a specific implementation of the strategic intention toward the Soviet Union. This, so to speak, can become a new stimulating factor to the northern triangular relations, and, when Communist Chinese ships briskly sail in the east sea, a sensitive situation will no doubt prevail there.

Whether Communist China will use Chongjin port for military purposes is not yet known. However, the Soviet military forces can be stirred up by the fact that Communist Chinese vessels will be engaged in sea activities, while coming in and going out of a North Korean seaport -- one among the North Korean ports nearest to Vladivostok, the headquarters of the Soviet Far East military forces.

In addition, should Chongjin port become an outer port for the northeastern region of Communist China, its biggest industrial area, the danger that the Soviet Union will face is not small. Furthermore, the Soviet military buildup in the east sea has now become the target of vigilance by the U.S. Navy. Last October, by intentionally entering the east sea, the U.S. Pacific Fleet staged a large sea-maneuvering exercise there. At the same time, the Japanese Self-Defense Force is paying no less attention to the east sea than the United States and the Soviet Union, and the United States and Japan have entered a stage that they will seek a joint operation to check the Soviet naval force there.

It is these circumstances that Communist China has made cautious preparations for an involvement. It is, we can say, a great variable for the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula that Communist China, which recently launched a nuclear submarine, has become able to demonstrate, in whatever form, its national strength in the east sea where the United States and the Soviet Union are wrestling with each other. We must prepare diplomatically and militarily for a situation to be created by the development of the northern triangular relationship.

KNP OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON U.S. VISIT, MEETINGS

SK050057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Aug 83 p 4

[Text] Rep. Yun Sok-min, a vice president of the Korea National Party (KNP), says he believes the resolution the U.S. Senate adopted in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Mutual Defense Treaty between Korea and the United States represents a "strong will" of the American people to prevent the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula.

In an interview yesterday, Yun said: "Many U.S. congressmen were interested in the power succession in North Korea from Kim Il-song to his son Chong-il."

Speaking of his recent trip to the United States, he said that they considered it important to expand and promote cooperation and strengthen the existing friendly ties between the Republic of Korea and the United States to preserve peace on the peninsula and in the Far East. "I told them North Koreans still have a dream to communize the entire Korean peninsula, and shared a view with them that American troops in Korea should be maintained to keep peace and stability in the region and to serve the interests of the two countries." Yun visited Washington D.C. at the invitation of former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale.

During his 40-day stay in the United States, he met with many American political leaders. They included Senators Edward Kennedy, John Glenn, Alan Cranston and House Speaker Thomas P O'Neill, Jr. Yun is a member of the National Assembly Defense Committee.

He quoted Mondale as calling Kim Chong-il a "cold blooded man" and a "robot machine." "Kim Chong-il's power succession from his father would raise a bigger problem to the peace on the peninsula because he is more cruel than his father, he quoted Mondale as saying. Yun quoted Mondale as emphasizing that it is important that Korea deter another war on the peninsula by strengthening the unity of the people and maintaining continuous economic growth. The KNP vice president also quoted Mondale as saying that he considered it most important to have a "broadly based government" and a "commonly shared national goal."

While in Washington, Yun also met Sen. John Warner (R-Va.) who drafted the resolution commemorating the 30th anniversary of the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty. "I got together with Warner, a former Navy officer who participated in the Korean war and former secretary of the Navy to finalize the resolution."

Yun said he was pleased when the resolution was unanimously adopted by the Senate and included in the U.S. Congressional Record.

He quoted some American political leaders as saying they were interested in the peaceful transfer of power and human rights problems in Korea. "They hold an erroneous view of Korea. I explained to them that the Korean Government has been making efforts for democratic developments." The lawmaker said that he told them the government freed Kim Tae-chung, allowing him to go to the United States and partially lifted the ban on former politicians. "More should be done to improve the American people's understanding of Korea and persistent efforts should be exerted to improve the American people's understanding of Korea and its people," he stressed.

Yun said he met with Sen. Kennedy over dinner. Mondale, Glenn, Cranston and four other political leaders also were dinner guests. He quoted some of them as saying that they were proud of the rapid economic growth Korea has attained for the past decades. "I asked them to give their best efforts to increase U.S. military support to Korea, and they assured me that the U.S. commitment to Korea's security will stronger," Yun said.

Yun's trip to the United States drew attention because he met with many American political leaders, mostly Democrats.

Evaluating the outcome of his U.S. trip, he said he shared a view with the American political leaders that the existing friendly and cooperative relations between Seoul and Washington should be furthered.

CHON TO VISIT SOUTHWEST ASIA, OCEANIA IN OCT

SK050231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP) -- In a major diplomatic initiative aimed at a non-aligned southwest Asia and resource-rich Oceania, President Chon Tu-hwan will make state visits to five nations including India and Australia, starting Oct. 8, the presidential office said Friday.

The South Korean leader will begin his journey with a three-day visit to Burma. He will then travel to India and Sri Lanka, from Oct. 11 to 14, and from Oct. 14 to 16, respectively. Chon will then go to Oceania to visit Australia from Oct. 16 to 20 and New Zealand from Oct. 20 to 24. He will return home Oct. 25 following an overnight stay in Guam. The president will be accompanied by his wife Yi Sun-cha and a 20-member official party, including the deputy prime minister, the foreign minister and the commerce-industry minister, presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil said.

The forthcoming trip will be Chon's fourth overseas tour since he took office in 1981. He visited the United States and the five member nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). His latest overseas trip, a year ago, took him to Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal, and to Canada. During his visits to three southwest Asian countries, the first by a South Korean president, Chon will seek to bolster South Korea's relations with the nonaligned world, spokesman Hwang said.

The three nations -- India, Burma, and Sri Lanka -- are the charter members of the nonaligned movement. India played host to a nonaligned summit earlier this year. North Korea, a member of the nonaligned movement, has used nonaligned forums to launch its political propaganda against South Korea and demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops stationed in Korea.

Chon will reciprocate the visits of then Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser in May 1982 and New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon in April 1981 to South Korea. The two countries, especially Australia, are important suppliers of raw materials to South Korea.

U CHIT HLAING LEAVES FOR MALAYSIA, PHILIPPINES

BK030727 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] U Chit Hlaing, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, left Rangoon airport at 0715 this morning on board a Burma Airways Corporation plane for Singapore to pay a good-will visit to Malaysia and the Philippines.

The foreign minister and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Minister of Transport Thura U Saw Pru, Minister of Trade U Khin Maung Gyi, Minister of Home and Religious Affairs Maj Gen Min Guang, Minister of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries U Sein Tun, Deputy Foreign Minister U Hla Shwe, responsible officials from the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Malaysian Embassy Mr (Wan Ishak Binh Wan Ismail), and Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Philippine Embassy Mr (Giamor A. Cadima). Minister U Chit Hlaing is accompanied by Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Welfare U Pau Khan Thang, Director General U Tin Tun and Director U Tin Win of the Foreign Ministry, and Personal Assistant to the Minister Naval Captain Aung Myint.

RADIO KAWTHULAY ON KNU CHAIRMAN ARMY DAY SPEECH

BK021225 (Clandestine) Radio Kawthulay in Burmese to Burma 0430 GMT 2 Aug 83

["Speech by Chairman General Mya [of the Karen National Union] on occasion of 34th anniversary of Karen National Liberation Army" -- read by announcer; place and date not given]

[Text] Dear Karen nationals: According to history, we, the Karens, originated in Mongolia. We gradually migrated southwards and finally reached Kawthulay. Since the terrain was excellent for us to settle and there were no inhabitants, the Karens established villages and towns and named the region Kawthulay. Soon after the Karen nation was established, Mon feudalists entered the region. They provoked the Karens, suppressed them, and occupied some parts of Karen territory.

Not long after this, Burmese chauvinists, who came from India, attacked and defeated the Mons and the Karens and robbed all the Karen territories, including those under Mon control. These Burmese feudalists practiced chauvinism and oppressed and persecuted the Karens and the Mons. They resorted to violence to oppress other nationals, enslaved them, and swallowed up the Karen race until it gradually disappeared.

From the era of the feudal landlords and until now -- the era of the Burma Socialist Program [BSP] military government -- Burmese chauvinists have oppressed, persecuted, enslaved, brutalized, and massacred other nationals. We, the Karens, have been trampled upon and brutalized and have borne the brunt of oppression by the Burmese chauvinists in all eras.

When the Japanese entered Burma, the Burmese chauvinists showed their true evil colors and again oppressed and persecuted the Karens. Today, under the BSP military government, these true evil colors have once again emerged and Karens are unjustly discriminated against and massacred. Because of the sorts of oppression the Karens have suffered under the Burmese chauvinists, the political organization of the Karens -- the Karen National Union, or the KNU -- which foresaw that as long as the Karens did not have an independent Karen nation they would suffer throughout time at the oppressive and exploitative hands of the Burmese chauvinists -- demanded an independent Karen nation at the end of World War II.

Although the Karens peacefully demanded an independent Karen nation, the Burmese chauvinists resorted to trickery and ignored the demand.

Burmese political organizations, such as the Antifascist People's Freedom League, the Burma Communist Party, and the People's Volunteer Organization, plundered Karen villages and massacred Karen nationals. As the situation deteriorated, the chairman of the KNU, Saw Ba U, established the Karen National Defense Organization -- the KNDO -- to protect the lives and property of Karens because he understood that having a Karen political organization alone would not suffice. While demanding a Karen nation, the KNU began forming KNDO units in many places.

Not only did the Burmese chauvinists ignore the Karen demand for independence, they also started to attack and massacre Karens. As the situation worsened with time, Karens, in order to defend themselves and survive, had to conduct a defensive war against Burmese chauvinists. When the armed struggle attained a higher stage, the Karen National Army was established to fight for Karen independence.

Dear Karens: The responsibility of the entire Karen race is to effectively encourage, support, and help the Karen Army so that all Karens can be liberated from the yoke of the Burmese chauvinists and the Karen National Army can attain victory. For 34 years the Karen National Army has fought for Karen independence. For the sake of the nation and the people, the Karen National Army has effectively fulfilled its duties, and will continue to struggle under any circumstances until independence is attained. Throughout these 34 years, it has faced and overcome all difficulties, big and small. It will never face surrender. Therefore, all the Karen people should support, encourage, and help our National Army.

Dear Karens: All the good-hearted people respect and have faith in our national revolution and perform their duties in their respective fields. Only the insane do not know about the Karen revolution. We must carry out our duties for the country and our race. All of us are blessed ones. The Karen National Army always stands for our national independence and national liberation.

Dear Karens: Courageously encourage, support, and help the Karen National Army!

The Karen National Liberation Army will completely smash the enemy BSP-military troops and will continue the struggle until the Karen nation is established. The Karen National Army will certainly attain victory! The evil Burmese BSP Army will certainly fall!

RADIO KAWTHULAY REPORTS BATTLE ACTION IN JUNE

BK021457 (Clandestine) Radio Kawthulay in Burmese to Burma 0430 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Battle Area No 1, 1st Brigade, Thaton District area battle news: It has been learned that a company commander was among the enemy soldiers killed in a battle fought in this area on 6 June 1983. On 17 June, an attack by our unit killed two company commanders and other enemy soldiers. On 21 June, our unit made two guerrilla attacks -- once in the morning and another in the evening -- on the enemy at (Bibato-ta). On the same day, our unit also ambushed the enemy on its supply route at (Tahkawde-lu). On 22 June, the enemy advanced to a forest area in Thaton Township to impose restrictions in the area. One enemy soldier from the 34th Infantry Regiment lost his leg when he stepped on our mine between (Laohkam) and (Hkemaw). On 23 June, the enemy soldiers shot and killed Maung Yin Tha of (Htaw Me) village when he was found in the jungle.

Battle Area No 3, 3d Brigade, Nyaunglebin District area battle news: At 0530 on 19 June, our unit raided (?Lethawko) village where the enemy was stationed. Although we do not have a report on enemy casualties, our side suffered no casualties.

On 20 June, our unit lured the enemy to trail it and on arrival at (Maw Yang), our unit ambushed the enemy soldiers. One enemy soldier was killed and two others were wounded in the battle. One villager was also wounded. There were no casualties on our side. On 21 June, our unit clashed with enemy soldiers at Panate. Two enemy soldiers were killed and another was wounded in this battle. There were no casualties on our side.

Battle Area No. 4, 10th Battalion, Mergui-tavoy District area battle news: On 25 June, the enemy captured Corporal (Thaw Law Shu) of our army at (Hkawpaw) village. On 25 June, we attacked the enemy at (Walun). Three enemy soldiers were killed and two others were wounded in the battle. We captured from the enemy one G-4. There were no casualties on our side.

Battle Area No. 4, 7th KNDO [Karen National Defense Organization] Battalion, Mergui-tavoy District battle area: At 1720 on 27 June, the No 1 Unit of the 7th KNDO Battalion attacked and suppressed the bandits at (Dukablo). The battle lasted for about 20 minutes. After the battle, our unit captured from the bandits 2 AK's, 1 Carbine, 400 rounds of AK ammunition, 80 rounds of carbine ammunition, 300 rounds of M16 ammunition, 5 NATO shells, 5 AK magazines, 1 carbine magazine, 2 M-16 magazines, 1 grenade, 5 sets of equipment [word rendered in English], 5 knapsacks, 3 mess kits, 1,300 kyat, and 11 cassette tapes.

Battle Area No. 5, 6th Brigade, (Duplaya) District battle area news: On 24 June, our unit ambushed the enemy in front of (Lekway) Bridge. One enemy soldier was killed and two others were wounded in the battle which lasted for about 15 minutes. There were no casualties on our side. Battle Area No. 6, Special 101st Battalion, Pa-an District area battle news: From 0500 to 1450 on 25 June, our 101st Special Battalion and the 11th Battalion of the 7th Brigade jointly conducted an attack on the enemy 5th Light Infantry Regiment at (Naungtabwe). A total of 11 enemy soldiers were killed and 23 others were wounded in this battle. Four from our special 101st Battalion laid down their lives for the country and people while seven others were wounded. Three from our 19th Battalion of the 7th Brigade were also wounded. We captured 13 knapsacks, 1 mess kits, 1 grenade, 1 pistol magazine, 2 carbine magazines, 8 2-inch mortar shells, 1 detonatable explosive, 1 mine, (?personal belongings and documents) of a lieutenant, and some important documents.

BRIEFS

NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR -- An agreement has been accorded to the appointment of His Excellency Mr Nur ad-Din Harbi as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. [Excerpt] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 14 Jul 83 p 1 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY, PORTUGAL -- The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has appointed Zeya Kyaw Htin U Kyi ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to the Republic of Italy, concurrently as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to the Republic of Portugal. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 18 Jul 83 p 1 BK]

SENTENCE FOR KAREN BOMBER -- Karen National Union [KNU] insurgent Myo Win, who destroyed the Inland Water Transport Corporation's vessel "Setkale" with a time bomb, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the moulmein township court on conviction under Sections 122 (I)/124 of the Penal Code, it is learnt. Myo Win, an explosives handler of the KNU insurgent group, was arrested after a bomb exploded under the bridge of the vessel as it was approaching Letpan village jetty, 6 miles from Moulmein, on 18 May 1982. The blast killed 3 passengers and wounded 16 others. [Summary] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 16 Jul 83 p 4 BK]

THAI CHANGE OF BORDER MARKERS, AREA NAMES CRITICIZED

BK041005 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 4 Aug 83

["What Are the Thai Authorities Doing at the Kampuchean Border?" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Changing the names of some border localities of a neighboring country and preparing to plant border markers without consulting the country concerned, under any pretext and in in any circumstance or whatever, cannot be considered as anything else other than a deliberate act of provocation without any consideration of the most elementary principles of international law. And yet, according to information from Thai and Western sources that is what the Thai authorities are doing to the western border of the PRK where a permanent and easily explosive tension prevails. What is Bangkok looking for by acting like this, if not to poison the atmosphere? What would happen if each country allows itself to unilaterally take such decisions?

The Kampuchean people have yet forgotten Thailand's territorial ambitions and aggressions against their country over the last centuries. They cannot help but noting that these new plots of the Bangkok authorities to hand in hand with their unsound and unreasonable demand for a withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers 30km from the Kampuchean-Thai border and their preparations to move into Kampuchean territory camps of the so-called refugees, who are Pol Pot men, and other criminals armed and fed by Beijing, Washington, and other reactionaries.

There cannot be camps of 'Kampuchean refugees' on Kampuchean territory. It is as absurd as there are "Thai refugees" in Thailand. If that is the case, the PRK authorities will do the necessary to eliminate them.

Does Bangkok consider the magnitude of the consequences of its decisions? It is certain that the Thai people and the country's progressives will not allow the most reactionary circles to drag them into the wake of Chinese expansionism. By creating new problems at the Kampuchean border and by stubbornly piling one obstacle upon another on regional dialogue, Bangkok is playing Beijing's game.

The border problems, inherited through history, must be settled with a common agreement between the countries concerned. It is worth reminding that it is in this sense that on 20 July, the PRK and the SRV signed in Phnom Penh a treaty on the principles to settle border problems and an agreement on the border status.

If Thailand really wants peace and stability for itself and for the whole region, ~~it must~~ at least stop creating new complications. A common security zone would have already been established along the two countries' border if Thailand had not rejected the reasonable proposals which were reiterated many times by the PRK and the Indochinese countries.

In his statement dated 27 July, the spokesman of the PRK Foreign Ministry stressed that: "The Thai power circles are entirely responsible for the consequences resulting from the deliberate falsification of border markers along the Kampuchean-Thai border, and activities in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the PRK."

PARTY, STATE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NICARAGUA, CUBA

BK041439 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1217 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Aug (SPK) -- A party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea returned to Phnom Penh Thursday morning from Nicaragua and Cuba.

The delegation was led by Chey Saphon, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and vice president of the Central Committee's Commission for Organisation.

It was met at Pochentong Airport by Men Saman, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education, and Cuban Ambassador Orestes Quintana Marquez and other officials.

HENG SAMRIN PRESIDES OVER MEETING OF CADRES

BK040626 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Between 27 and 31 July, a meeting of high-ranking cadres from all over the country was successfully held at the Chattaomuk Conference Hall. Attending the meeting were members of the party's Central Committee Political Bureau, party control committees from municipalities and the provinces, secretaries of party branches, ministers, deputy ministers, directors general, and deputy directors general of all ministries and central services.

On that occasion, Comrade Heng Samrin, the party's general secretary, presided over the meeting and explained to the audience the significance of the decisions of the party Central Committee's sixth conference, which dealt with the general situation of the Kampuchean revolution over the past 4 years, the important tasks of the coming years, and the way to strengthen the revolutionary way of life, which is marked with patience, diligence, simplicity, thrift, and decency of revolutionary cadres.

The meeting paid attention to the discussion, which profoundly reflected the real domestic, regional and world situations. It was unanimous in its proper evaluation of the factors that have brought success to the Kampuchean revolution. These are the party's correct political path, firm unity of the people around the KPRP, and international assistance, primarily the assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and particularly the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity.

On the question of tempering the revolutionary way of life, the meeting pledged to actively broaden the personalities of revolutionary cadres and to eliminate all improper conduct and misunderstanding. The meeting also contributed to the expression of opinions on concrete measures in order to increase emulation efforts to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the brilliant 7 January revolutionary victory.

KHIEU SAMPHAN RECEIVES JAPANESE DELEGATION

BK040342 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] A delegation of the Japanese Organizing Committee of the Kampuchea Conference led by (Kansoko Ihara), chairman of the Council of Trade Unions Federation in (Sochiba), recently visited Democratic Kampuchea. The delegation was made up of 19 members including (Sukuji Wasaki), professor at (Yusasei) University; (Toshiki Tamurazuka); Miss (Toshiko Tosheima), chairman of the Japanese [word indistinct] party; and (Akokeido Tuntani), interpreter. When it arrived in Democratic Kampuchea, the friendly Japanese delegation was warmly welcomed by cadres of our Foreign Ministry.

His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, warmly and sincerely received and held talks with the delegation on the afternoon of 27 July at an office of Democratic Kampuchea.

His Excellency Thiounn Thioeunn, minister chairman of the Coordinating Committee for Public Health and Social Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea; and other cadres of the Social Affairs Ministry were also present at the meeting, which was held in a friendly and sincere atmosphere.

On the evening of 27 July, His Excellency Khieu Samphan hosted a party in honor of the friendly Japanese delegation.

During the talks, (Kansoko Iraha), head of the delegation, stated in the name of the entire delegation that the Kampuchean people have courageously and valiantly struggled against the Vietnamese aggressors. He expressed confidence that the Kampuchean people will certainly win over the aggressor at the end. He added that on returning to Japan, he and all the members of the delegation will make every effort to continue to assist and support the struggle of the Kampuchean people.

On the morning of 29 July, the friendly delegation handed over aid from the Organizing Committee of the Kampuchea Conference and other organizations to Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross, in a warm ceremony. During its stay in our Democratic Kampuchea the friendly Japanese delegation visited schools, laboratories, hospital, villages and a monastery. The delegation also attended artistic shows in various villages. The friendly Japanese delegation safely returned home on 29 July.

VODK ON DESTRUCTION OF SRV REGIMENTAL POSITION

BK030217 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] On the night of 25 July, our commandos attacked and liberated a Vietnamese regimental position at Anlung Reap on the western Leach battlefield. Within 2 hours we had destroyed and liberated this position, killing 88 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 100 others for a total of 188 casualties. We destroyed 398 weapons, 300 trenches, 90 military shelters, 1,000 bags of rice, 150 bags of salt, an ammunition depot, a fuel depot, 3 C-25 field radios, a 15-watt field radio, 3 radio receivers, 3 tape recorders, 3 telephones, 3 cameras, and a quantity of other military materials. We liberated and took control of this position for a night and a day before pulling out and safely returning to our base.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the western Leach battlefield!

CORRECTION TO BANGKOK POST ON PURGE ON CHAN SENG

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "BANGKOK POST on Reported Purge of Chan Seng," published in the 4 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page H 3, paragraph four, line four:

...one of the senior officials during last year's first public pull-back of Vietnamese...(supplying indistinct words)

ARTICLE CRITICIZES PRC MILITARY STRATEGY

BK031500 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Unattributed article: "The Chinese Military Strategy Is To Implement Expansionism and Hegemonism"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping once announced the contents and spirit of China's current political line. He said that three main tasks must be carried out in the eighties -- to oppose world hegemonism, unify Taiwan with the fatherland and speed up economic development, which is meant to achieve four modernizations.

The realities of the past several years show that Beijing's policy of opposing hegemonism is aimed at implementing its own line of expansionism and hegemonism. The four modernizations, the focal point of which is the modernization of the Army, are aimed at building material and technical bases for the implementation of the line. In so doing, Beijing has chosen to cooperate with the imperialists and other international reactionary forces and, particularly, to become a fraternal ally of the U.S. imperialists and submit to the Reagan administration's two-China policy.

Based on the counterrevolutionary line, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles set forth their military strategy, the most important of which is to define the targets of China's wars. During its two civil wars against Chiang Kai-shek, the CPC clearly stipulated that the Chiang Kai-shek regime was the target of the war. During the resistance against the Japanese, it also clearly stipulated that the target of the war was Japanese imperialism. Following the establishment of the PRC, the war targets have become the U.S. imperialists and Taiwan. After Maoism took over China's political line beginning in 1957, the CPC became the party of Mao and his colleagues. Their cultural revolution and open cooperation with the U.S. imperialists caused a tremendous change in China's political line. After this, Beijing has declared that the Soviet Union is its number one enemy and has gone even deeper into the orbit of the imperialists and the international reactionary forces.

Regarding Southeast Asia, Beijing first colluded with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary groups to carry out hostile activities and wage an all-round destructive war, with the aim of overthrowing and swallowing up various countries in the Indochinese Peninsula.

All this can be explained as follows: To fulfill the dream of becoming the masters of the world, the Beijing ruling circles are aware that their great obstacle is the Soviet Union, which serves as the bulwark of the revolutionary forces and those of peace in currently checking and obstructing their vicious acts, and that Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea are a direct obstacle to their expansion into Southeast Asia. The Beijing ruling circles regard this region as the first crossbar on which they will step in climbing up to the top of the world. This is why they have declined to make direct or indirect mention of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. Moreover, they have openly declared that they are a member of the eastern NATO bloc. By so doing, China has completely unveiled itself and clearly exposed its own traitorous and counter-revolutionary nature to the world's people.

In implementing its ultrareactionary policy, Beijing has set forth its immediate and long-term military tasks. The first task is to oppose imperialism, revisionism and the world reactionaries, and to carry out all-round war preparations. Based on these words, China is waging a war against both the Soviet Union and the United States. But, in reality, China is making preparations for a war against the Soviet Union only, because from 1969 to 1977 -- as decided at the eleventh party congress -- Beijing closely colluded with the United States and other international reactionary forces and concentrated on opposing the Soviet Union. After Deng Xiaoping took power, Beijing has stepped up massive global war preparations on conventional and nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union.

The second task is a long-term and comprehensive one aimed at serving its despicable schemes. Beijing regards itself as a broad rear line of the international reactionary forces carrying out armed activities in many parts of the world. For example, Beijing has provided open military assistance for the fascist regimes which have been condemned by world opinion, such as the Pinochet dictatorial regime in Chile and the Mobutu regime in Zaire. Moreover, Beijing has colluded with the U.S. imperialists to assist Pakistan in giving training and arms to the Afghan reactionaries. It has been making use of the reactionaries in some Southeast Asian countries so that these forces can be turned into its bridgehead.

Beijing is currently building a zone of special forces along its southern border and has set up centers for training special forces prior to sending them to operate in many countries sharing a common border with China. The third task was adopted with the purpose of building the Chinese Army and turning the economy to serve the military.

These three tasks reflect the Beijing powerholders' ultrareactionary nature. Their ambition of ruling the world has blurred their vision so seriously that they are forgetting themselves and daydreaming. Beijing thinks that the Chinese Army is the largest in manpower and that once it receives the assistance of the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces, the Chinese Army will become invincible and can fulfill its schemes.

As a matter of fact, internal and external conditions have created obstacles to block the implementation of China's despicable schemes. China has now plunged into all-round crises. The people's confidence in the leadership of the Beijing ruling clique has eroded; its economy is in confusion; and internal fighting and conflicts within the party have become more and more violent and become a chronic disease. Moreover, Chinese relations with its new friends -- the United States and other reactionary forces -- are beset with conflicts, because such relations are based on efforts to take advantage of each other and eventually swallow up the other side.

It is apparent from these facts that the Chinese military strategy was adopted while internal conflicts were at their peak and while the true nature of Beijing expansionism and hegemonism and the Chinese political line were being exposed. For this reason, the fact that the Chinese reactionary powerholders are continuing to implement the criminal doctrine has made the Chinese and progressive mankind in the world indignant and is arousing them to resolutely check it. It is certain that the Chinese reactionaries' despicable schemes will be defeated, thanks to the regained conscience of the Chinese people and to the vigorous offensive of the three revolutionary currents in the world.

THAI NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK041119 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Vientiane, August 4 (OANA/KPL) -- Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of Thailand and members of his delegation, this morning arrived here for an official friendship visit. Gen Kriangsak Chamanan and members of his delegation are the guests of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly [SPC]. Giving a warm welcome to the delegation at the airport were Sisomphon Lovansai, vice president and member of the Standing Committee of the SPC along with other Standing Committee members. Thai Ambassador to Laos Somphong Faichampa was also present at the airport.

ASEAN WANTS U.S. TO CONTROL TIN STOCKPILE SALES

BK040333 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Thailand will submit a memorandum of understanding of ASEAN tin producing countries to the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok next Monday calling on the United States to control the release of tin from its strategic stockpiles in the world market. The move has been approved by the Cabinet after hearing a report by Deputy Industry Minister Wong Phonnikon, who attended a meeting of ASEAN tin producing countries in Singapore on 28 July participated by Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

In his report, Minister Wong says that the United States recently drafted a memorandum of understanding with Malaysia to limit the release of tin from its strategic stockpiles at 3,000 tons per annum this year and next year so that it will not affect the mineral's price in the world market. However, the meeting agreed that such a memorandum should be made in the name of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. So it decided that the three participating countries should seek approval from their respective governments and submit simultaneously the memorandum to the U.S. embassies in their countries.

The Cabinet also approved the Industry Ministry's proposal to hold a preparatory meeting of the establishment of the Tin Producers Association from 18 to 20 August in Bangkok.

KRIANGSAK CRITICIZES WEST ON REFUGEE ISSUE

BK310725 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Jul 83 p 8

[Text] Gen Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday lashed out at Western countries and international organisations over the sharp drop in the number of Indochinese refugees being resettled abroad.

The former premier urged the government to come up with "some solid measures" which would make third countries sit up and act instead leaving Thailand to shoulder the burden alone.

Gen Kriangsak, who leads the National Democratic Party, charged the West of being selective in its acceptance of refugees. He repeated the oft-heard criticism that despite promising to resettle all refugees when they first asked Thailand to open its borders, the third countries are now only taking the more qualified refugees. Third countries, he charged, have tightened their immigration process which has disqualified many refugees from resettlement. He also claimed that certain countries have gone so far as to ask Thailand to accept the refugees permanently.

"We opened our borders to the refugees, but all we've received in return are a few certificates saying that we have contributed to humanity.

"We have taken so many refugees for humanitarian reasons and now there are more than we can handle. These refugees are being neglected while the world focusses its attention on the Middle East," Gen Kriangsak said. He said the government must act on the problem now. Thailand is caring for about 180,000 refugees, apart from the approximately 200,000 massed along the border. Gen Kriangsak said that Thailand cannot stand idle if third countries continue to ignore the problem. He accused certain international refugee organisations here, whose staff enjoy high salaries and comfortable accommodation, of simply displaying their flags. "I'll wait and see what the third countries and international organisations do for the refugees this year," Gen Kriangsak said.

Gen Kriangsak's criticisms echoed those made recently by National Security Council secretary-general, Sqn-Ldr Prasong Sunsiri, who charged the West of treating the refugee issue with hypocritical double standards. The general also said that he would oppose any move to investigate the assistant governor of Nakhon Phanom, who last week urged the government to review its refugee policy and to allow certain long-time refugees to stay permanently in Thailand.

Assistant Governor Prasit Phunsawat's proposal -- made to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, chaired by Gen Kriangsak, during a visit to Laotian refugee camps at the border -- prompted criticism from Sqn-Ldr Prasong who charged that the statement contradicted government policy.

Meanwhile, refugee repatriation is expected to begin early this week and will involve about 300 Laotian refugees living at a holding centre in Ubon Ratchathani Province.

Another batch of about 490 refugees will be transferred early next month from the Phanat Nikhom transit centre in Chon Buri to their original border camp in Ubon Ratchathani. The action is seen as a protest against the third countries' failure to honor their resettlement promise.

MATUPHUM ON WU XUEQIAN VISIT, INDEPENDENT POLICY

BK031243 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 3 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Wu Xueqian's Gesture and Thailand's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] It has been said "Wherever the Soviet Union goes, it will meet opposition from China." Judging from China's foreign policy during the past few years, it is obvious that China is willing to do anything to counter Soviet influence even if it has to cooperate with dictatorial governments or help any government in any country suppress its enemy.

The gesture expressed by the Chinese foreign minister during his visit to Thailand clearly proved the above statement. Xu Xueqian has also persuaded the present Thai leadership to oppose Vietnam and cooperate with China at the latter's request.

Following the outbreak of the conflict in Indochina, international political developments have, to quite a certain extent, benefited the Thai Government's efforts to resolve the country's internal problems. It should be noted that the increase in Chinese assistance, which includes military cooperation, weaponry aid, and training for Thai soldiers, tends to cause Thailand's foreign policy to "lean toward" China. In fact, Thailand's foreign policy has always leaned toward friendly countries because it has depended on their assistance. For example, Thailand has been almost blindly tailing after the United States, and now after China.

As a matter of fact, Thailand, its ASEAN partners, and the United Nations have considered the prevention of aggression from Vietnam a major policy. They share the same attitude toward the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. However, prevention of Vietnamese aggression should include an effort to resolve the problems in Indochina in order to turn this region into a "zone of peace." Leaning toward or tailing after any country as well as indiscriminately receiving assistance from foreign countries will eventually impair the country's independence.

Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, said these matters are very delicate and must be handled with care -- otherwise, they might confuse our current policy.

However, we are of the opinion that China's compromise gesture which is intended to counter its opponent's influence indicates China's capriciousness in many aspects. Thailand must not let itself get deeply involved with either side regardless of Wu Xueqian's politeness or Nguyen Co Thach's aggressiveness. Special consideration must be given to the country's independence in maintaining relations with foreign countries while avoiding commitments that can force the country to lean toward any side.

SRV'S VIEW ON EXPORTING REVOLUTION EXAMINED

BK040200 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Hanoi Must End Her Oft-Repeated Accusations"]

[Text] Vietnam has come up with the profound statement that revolution cannot be exported and we can only be whimsical about it. She certainly did not export any revolution to Kampuchea but sent her troops in and installed a puppet regime in Phnom Penh. From Hanoi's point of view, the question may be asked as to why revolution should be exported when invasion and occupation are simpler. Long, long ago the Soviet Union stopped exporting revolution because it was much easier to use her own or surrogate troops to achieve predetermined goals.

In the simple instance of revolution in Cuba, it stands out clear that no external forces were necessary to bring Fidel Castro to power but that has not been the case in Angola or Afghanistan. But the situation in Kampuchea is completely different since it was one communist regime, however horrendous, that was overthrown by a neighbouring communist country. Hanoi has said it was 'slandorous' to impute motives to Vietnam and the Soviet Union for fomenting trouble in the member-countries of ASEAN. But it is a well-known tenet of all ruling communist parties in the world to give full assistance to struggling communist parties in other countries.

China has openly said that the Communist Party of China will assist the Communist Party of Thailand -- this is something that all communist parties are committed to do. Vietnam may be using communist jargon to say that she is not "exporting revolution," but what we are talking about exactly is her attempt to destabilize Thailand -- considering the enormous problems she has inherited and has heaped on herself during the past few decades, she has little energy left in her to be interested in destabilizing other members of ASEAN. Her control of Laos and Kampuchea makes her intervention in Thailand also geographically easy.

The latest Vietnamese official statement is so full of red herrings and non sequiturs that it will not be necessary to point them out since everybody who has read the report will easily spot them out. Her constant references to China, depicting that country as the villain of Asia, sounds almost like playing a broken record. She must find a new line of argument and do some more thinking since, by now, Hanoi must have realized that overworking this theme in its many variations will not hoodwink the noncommunist nations of Southeast Asia.

If Vietnam does want to keep some credibility, she must first explain to ASEAN and to the rest of the world why she is keeping the world's fourth largest standing army while her Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently said that his is the poorest nation in the world. The 'China threat' excuse this time will not wash because if China, a nuclear power with the world's largest army, really wants to go to war Vietnam has no chance at all -- unless the Soviet Union pitches in causing a global holocaust.

The second thing she has never explained is why, with the fourth largest standing army, she has not been able to defeat the ill-equipped and ill-coordinated guerrillas of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and who must number for less than the boosted estimate of 50,000. All of these cannot be blamed on China.

There is a sure way Hanoi can use to open a dialogue with Thailand and fellow-members of ASEAN. It is as simple as accepting Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's demand for a demonstration of good faith by pulling Vietnamese troops 30 km away from the Thai border.

PRASONG COMMENTS ON LAO BORDER SITUATION

BK041636 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Speaking to newsmen at Don Muang Airport this morning, National Security Council Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said the council had received a report about the movement of a group of people across the border from Laos into Thailand, which is not an ordinary move, but constitutes a dangerous threat to Thailand's security. He noted that it is difficult for Thailand to maintain a close friendly relationship with Laos as before, because Laos has now adopted a new system of government and its leadership is under the domination of the Vietnamese and Soviet leadership. The Kampuchean issue is another factor making it difficult for Thailand to improve relations, despite the fact that Thailand wishes to improve ties with Laos, he said.

The secretary general of the National Security Council added that border demarcation is another major problem factor between Thailand and Laos. The Thai-Lao border demarcation was done when Laos was a colony of France. A border demarcation based on the Mekong River makes it difficult to define the border of both countries. As a result, Thai civilians have frequently been fired on by Lao soldiers who claim that those people intruded into Laos. This problem can be settled if only Laos takes a more compromising stand, with an aim at improving the border situation. He said that three border checkpoints have been opened for trade with Laos: two checkpoints in Nong Khai and one checkpoint in Nakhon Phanom province. Whether Thailand responds to the call by Laos for more checkpoints along the border will depend on how Laos responds to Thailand's friendly gesture, the secretary general of the National Security Council said.

KRIANGSAK, LAWMAKERS LEAVE FOR VIENTIANE 4 AUGUST

BK040830 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 4 Aug 83 p 32

[Text] Chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Commission Gen Kriangsak Chamanan this morning led 19 members of the commission to visit the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. The commission will meet Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane to discuss the bilateral relationship of the two countries. The former premier and leader of the National Democratic Party Gen Kriangsak said earlier that he hoped his trip to Laos would help clear up problems between Thailand and Laos regime. He said the main purpose of the visit was to understand the attitude of Laos towards Thailand, to hear the Laotian view of the problems and to create a feeling of friendship. He said he hoped that in return he might get a response that would be beneficial to both countries. He also said that he would discuss with Laotian leaders any topic that would improve relations including trade and border problems. The mission will return to Bangkok next Wednesday.

SECURITY AT TURKISH EMBASSY STEPPED UP

BK050210 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Security at the Turkish Embassy has been stepped up recently as a precaution against possible terrorist attacks by Armenian urban guerrillas, a high ranking Special Branch police officer disclosed yesterday.

He said that the extra security measures were prompted by a request from the embassy following an unconfirmed report that two Armenian guerrillas had recently entered Thailand from Malaysia.

The officer, however, said that the public should not be alarmed about the report because the Armenian liberation movement has never had any activities in Thailand.

Approached by the BANGKOK POST, Turkish Ambassador Reha Aytaman denied that security measures have been increased. However, he said that it was routine that policemen be posted at the embassy for security check. He also said that he could not confirm the report that Armenian guerrillas are now in Bangkok for a possible attack on the embassy.

Thai police late last year were tipped that a group of Armenian guerrillas was sent to Bangkok reportedly to carry out an attack or sabotage on the Swiss Embassy. But until now nothing has happened, said the officer.

The movement has been seeking to avenge the alleged slaughter of thousands of Armenians and the usurpation of Armenian territory by Turkey.

'NATION' PREVIEWS PREM VISIT TO SOUTH ASIA

BK040054 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Aug 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon today embarks on his first South Asian visit to further strengthen political ties and expand economic cooperation while highlighting the need to keep the Kampuchean issue alive.

"We would very much like to listen to, and learn from, ASEAN since we are discussing the possibility of setting up a South Asian forum," Pakistani Ambassador to Bangkok Lt Gen Kamal Matinuddin told THE NATION in an interview.

Gen Prem, who will be accompanied by about 20 leading businessmen, will also be stressing economic ties. During his visit to Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh, a number of agreements will be signed, including a shipping agreement with Bangladesh and bilateral trade agreements with Nepal and Pakistan, in which a "most-favoured-nation" clause will be included.

Gen Prem and his entourage will be in Nepal during Aug 4-6, Pakistan Aug 6-8, Bangladesh Aug 8-10. The Thai team has made preparations for a bilateral shipping agreement with Bangladesh, which has shown interest in concluding a shipping agreement with Thailand on an equal-sharing basis. Politically, Gen Prem will find all the three host countries following more or less the same line. There are no outstanding issues between Thailand and the three countries which all support ASEAN's stand on the Kampuchean issue.

Thailand and Pakistan are both "frontline" states facing a country occupied by Soviet or Soviet-backed forces. Both nations have a refugee problem. "And we hold identical views on many international issues," the Pakistani ambassador said. The envoy said that while Pakistan's relations with the Soviet Union remain "correct," his country does not consider China a hegemonistic country "at least from our own experience," he said. Vietnam, he said, should have no fear of the so-called "China threat" at least in the near future, Ambassador Matinuddin said.

On the attempts to form the South Asian forum of seven countries including Indian, Pakistan, Sri Lank, Bangladesh, Nepal, Maldives and Bhutan, the ambassador said: "We realize the necessity of such a grouping but we are not in a hurry."

"We understand that there is still a long way to go."

Meanwhile, in Bangladesh, the Thai delegation may resume talks on joint fishing venture which had failed in the past due to numerous problems. Dhaka had said it wanted to issue fishing licences to Thai trawlers on an annual basis while the Thai side considers that proposal impractical. Similar fishing venture will also be held with Pakistan which wants Thai fishing trawlers to fish 35 miles from the coast while the Thai side seeks fishing rights in waters 12 miles from the shore.

In the aviation sphere, the prime minister and his team will discuss with Bangladeshi officials the relaxation of certain stringent measures for its citizens who want to fly on Thai International. Bangladeshis are subject to strict currency checks by their central bank when they fly Thai, according to informed sources.

Thailand's trade with the three countries account for only 0.5 percent of its total foreign trade last year with a trade surplus with all, including 358.26 million baht with Pakistan, 356.47 million baht with Bangladesh and 39.99 million baht with Nepal.

Sources said that the Thai delegation is expected to sign a bilateral agreement with Pakistan to promote friendly relations and create a basis for trade within the framework of laws and regulations in their countries. The pact will require the two to facilitate trade between them in general with particular emphasis on List "A" (exports from Pakistan to Thailand) and List "B" (exports from Thailand to Pakistan), both of which are indicative but not exhaustive annex to the accord.

Bangladesh buys rice from Thailand. Last year, the deal involved a three-year credit for 40,000 tons with low interest rate. Thailand exports to Pakistan betel nuts, betel leaves, tyres, fabrics, tamarind, aluminum extrusions.

The sources said that the three countries will ask Thailand to ratify the Bangkok agreement which provides preferential tariff rates.

PREM LEAVES FOR NEPAL, PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH

BK041435 Bangkok Voice of free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon and delegation left for an official visit to Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh at 0900 this morning. The delegation is comprised of Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila; Agriculture Minister Narong Wongwan; Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek; Education Minister Chuan Likphai, Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office Suli Mahasanthana; Government Spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri; and representatives of the private sector and members of the mass media, totaling 86 persons. The prime minister and delegation will spend 4-10 August visiting the three South Asian countries.

Seeing off the prime minister and delegation at the Air Force headquarters were Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun; Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office Chan Manutham; National Security Council Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri; Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon; Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek; Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon, and many senior officials.

Speaking to newsmen before departure, the prime minister said the main purpose of the visit is to strengthen relations with the three countries in response to the invitations extended by the leaders of those countries. He said because these countries are trying to form an association of South Asian countries, it is good for Thailand to look into it.

He said it is expected that he and the leaders of the countries will exchange views on the situation in the respective regions. He noted that the three countries are very interested in ASEAN. He noted that since the volumes of trade between Thailand and the three countries are minimal, there probably would not be substantial talks on trade in the governmental level.

Representatives of many branches of the private sector have already lined up talks with their counterparts in all three countries. The visit is expected to result in increased trade with the three countries.

PREM SPEECH AT KATMANDU DINNER CITED

BK050130 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday left for a week-long visit to Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Gen Prem will exchange views on regional affairs and hopes to strengthen relations with the three South Asian countries which are members of the newly-formed South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC).

On arrival in Katmandu, Nepal, it was reported that Gen Prem and his 19-member party were welcomed at Tribhuvan Airport by Nepalese Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand, high-ranking Nepalese officials and the diplomatic corps. He was escorted to the Shital Niwas royal guest house especially arranged for the first visit by a Thai prime minister.

His Majesty King Birendra of Nepal also graciously granted Gen Prem an audience.

At a dinner party given in his honour, Gen Prem said the close and friendly ties existing between the two nations had been further strengthened by the friendship of the Royal families of Nepal and Thailand.

On regional affairs, he said the root cause of tension is armed aggression against Kampuchea and Afghanistan. These two events run counter to the basic tenet of peaceful coexistence.

He added: "the untold miseries suffered by refugees are naked proof that unless there is peace soon, our regions will be faced with serious consequences and more turmoil."

Speaking on Kampuchea, Gen Prem said: "Thailand and ASEAN countries are convinced a political solution must be based on the internationally accepted principles of the United Nations' resolutions and recommendations made by the United Nations' International Conference on Kampuchea."

He said: "In this connection, we highly appreciate Nepal's firm support of our position."

Gen Prem will spend two days in Nepal before proceeding to Pakistan and Bangladesh.

PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN NEPAL 4 AUGUST

For reportage on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's 3-day visit to Nepal, see the Other Countries section of the 5 August South Asian DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LE DUAN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

OW041740 Hanoi VNA in English 1623 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 4 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, returned here today from a vacation in the U.S.S.R. made at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He was greeted at the airport by To Huu, Nguyen Co Thach, and other senior officials.

Soviet Charge d'Affaires Y.M. Myakotnykh was also present.

INSPECTORATE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT

OW041744 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 4 -- A Vietnamese Government Inspectorate delegation led by its Chairman Bui Quang Tao paid a visit to the Soviet Union from July 20 to August 3.

The delegation compared notes with a delegation of the Soviet People's Control Committee led by its Chairman A.M. Shkolnikov. It toured the Moldavian and the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Vietnamese delegation was received on August 3 by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

NHAN DAN ON CHINA'S AID TO CGDK

BK041255 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN has criticized Beijing's deliberated attempt to boost its devilish Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. In a commentary on Thursday, 4 August, the paper said this tripartite coalition Khmer reactionary forces can still breathe thanks much to the oxygen tent in which it is kept by Beijing and Washington.

In fact, this troika is being shaken by its infighting. A number of governments already have dropped hints that they would withdraw their support for the Khmer coalition forces at the forthcoming session of the United Nations. So what remains of the problem of discussion in the West is whether this offspring of Beijing collusion with Washington can survive this fall.

Recently when asked by Western newsmen in Phnom Penh about the representation of Kampuchea at the United Nations, Foreign Minister Hun Sen of the People's Republic of Kampuchea said: We are not impatient, what must come will come. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, set up following the general elections, has been controlling the whole country. The nation is really surviving, the country is steadily developing in all aspects. We respect members of the United Nations, but also see that with regard to certain issues, this organization is still being manipulated by U.S. imperialism and reactionary forces.

So long as the genocidal Pol Pot clique and their collaborators occupied the Kampuchea seat, denying the Kampuchean people the right to represent at the United Nations, this will only play down the role and honor of this organization.

About Sihanouk's recent statement, Hun Sen further said: To the Kampuchean people, Sihanouk has truly committed political suicide since he attached himself to the genocidal criminals. He has insulted the souls of his children and grandchildren, and of millions of Kampuchean, victims of the brutal genocide. Hun Sen then declared that the future belongs to us. The Beijing expansionists, he said, may resort to all dirty moves to prevent the ousting of the Pol Pot clique from the United Nations, but it should remember that they themselves have to wait until 21 years later to gain the seat there.

At present, NHAN DAN pointed out, Beijing is trying to wipe off the blood from the faces of the genocidal Pol Pot gang and their accomplices, but to no avail. The whole world is still condemning the new Hitlerites who had turned Kampuchea into a concentration camp and a slaughterhouse. The only right place for the Pol Pot gang is the prison, not the United Nations. However, Beijing still has to foster, finance, and arm them. It also pledges to support them to the end. No doubt the expansionist nature is blindfolding its eyes. In the face of the growing trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, Beijing is trying to stir up dissension and confrontation in an attempt to weaken the Indochinese and ASEAN countries so that it can bring all of Southeast Asia under its sway.

Public opinion in Southeast Asia has strongly criticized the Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's expansionist and ridiculous statements during his recent trip to Bangkok -- statements aimed at rendering the situation in the region more strained and quite in contrast to the good will of the three Indochinese countries, NHAN DAN concluded.

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON WU'S VISIT TO THAILAND

OW041125 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Listeners: Now please listen to a NHAN DAN 3 August commentary on Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's visit to Pakistan and Thailand.

On 2 August Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian concluded his 8-day trip to Pakistan and Thailand. Why did Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian visit these two countries at this time? What was he up to?

The general public of southwest Asia and the rest of the world see more clearly now that it is Washington that has colluded with Beijing in using Pakistani territory as a base to foster, train and control the rebels in order to undermine Afghanistan, and see clearly why the legitimate Afghan Government has requested Soviet assistance to resist the interference by hostile foreign forces and defend its motherland.

Recently the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan indicated to the secretary general of the United Nations its sincerity and willingness to hold talks with neighboring countries to reach an agreement on measures to safeguard peace and security in this region.

The Soviet Union, on its part, is also prepared at all times to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan provided that the outside armed intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs is ended and internationally guaranteed not to recur, and that the threat from China's reactionary clique, in collusion with the United States, against the Afghan people no longer exists.

The sincerity of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is increasingly well received by the press. The tendency toward a dialogue in the region has dispelled the atmosphere of confrontation.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian hastily went to Pakistan and resorted to the worn-out trick of distorting the Afghan situation and making slanderous charges against the Soviet Union, thereby adding fuel to the flames, obstructing a dialogue between the countries in the region, hindering a correct settlement of the Afghan situation, provoking Afghanistan and rudely interfering in the internal affairs of countries in the region in an attempt to carry out this expansionist scheme. But it was only an illusion. The Afghan situation is becoming more and more stable and continually making progress. No reactionary force can reverse this basic trend.

In Thailand, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian attempted to reverse the repeated defeats they had suffered in the region, give the remnant forces of Pol Pot a shot in the arm and find a way to more viciously undermine the Kampuchean people's endeavor to rebuilt their country.

While Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was in Bangkok, the situation was not in Beijing's favor. Suffering from crushing blows in the border areas between Thailand and Kampuchea, the remnant forces of Beijing's running-dog Pol Pot and the other factions of Khmer rebels have become more confused and corrupt, and it is absolutely impossible for them to carry out their masters', the Beijing authorities, pipe dream of reversing the Kampuchean situation.

The fair and reasonable proposals put forward at the Phnom Penh meeting of foreign ministers from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have evoked worldwide repercussions and fully indicate the increasingly stable Kampuchean situation and the sincerity of the three Indochinese countries. The tendency for a dialogue is continuing to grow in the region. The argument slandering Vietnam of aggression against Kampuchea, repeated endlessly by China's reactionary clique during the past 4 years, is gradually losing its effectiveness.

Facing this situation, Wu Xueqian tried his best to sophisticate during his visit to Bangkok, wantonly slandering Vietnam and repeatedly reiterating the five-point proposal made by Beijing on 1 March this year and strongly denounced by the Indochinese countries.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian talked glibly about measures for a political settlement of the Kampuchean question and about good-neighborly relations. However, China has continued to increase the supply of weapons, provisions and funds to the Pol Pot remnant forces that are being sheltered in Thailand and, in many ways, stepped up the destructive wars against the three Indochinese countries. What is its intention?

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian reiterated the unreasonable demand that Vietnam withdraw all of its forces from Kampuchea as a precondition for reaching a settlement. This means that Vietnam must unilaterally and unconditionally withdraw its forces from Kampuchea and that the People's Republic of Kampuchea must give up its right to ask friends to help it to defend the motherland while Beijing, in collusion with Washington, can freely use Thai territory to foster and command the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer elements to carry out subversive activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

While in Bangkok, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrogantly stated that China is prepared at any time to teach Vietnam a second lesson. Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's trip to Thailand closely followed U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to Bangkok in June. It is obvious that the vicious and hostile scheme of China's expansionist clique against the three Indochinese countries has not changed in nature. In conclusion with U.S. imperialism, they are continuing to foster and support the Pol Pot remnant forces and other factions of reactionary Khmer elements. Chinese expansionist hegemonism has constituted the basic, lasting and dangerous threat to the three Indochinese countries and Southeast Asian countries.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian rushed to Pakistan and Thailand 2 months before the opening of the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The purpose was to carry out a coordinated action plan between Washington and Beijing at the United Nations -- to again bring up the Afghan and Kampuchean questions in order to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the revolutionary and patriotic forces, undermine the trend toward peace and detente, and continue to create tensions in various parts of the world.

In the face of increasing condemnation of the genocidal Pol Pot clique by many countries, including Western nations, and of the demand for its ouster from the United Nations, the Beijing reactionary clique is very uneasy and is trying to prettify this genocidal mummy so that it can once again illegally occupy Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations.

Although our enemies are becoming weak they are still extremely stubborn and sinister and ruthless. The people of Kampuchea and the three Indochinese countries are filled with confidence in their march forward. No enemy can reverse the situation. Time is on the side of the people of the three Indochinese countries, not of the Chinese expansionist clique in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces.

NHAN DAN CRITICAL OF PRC'S 'STUDY DENG' CAMPAIGN

OW050921 Hanoi VNA in English 0821 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 5 -- The current campaign for the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" imposed on the Chinese people aims at forcing the latter's thinking into the framework of Mao Zedong's Thought which has been "Dengized," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

Dealing with the aim of this campaign, the paper points out: "This could be a drug prescribed by the Deng gang in an attempt to cure the permanent political chaos in China and to allay the fears of its followers."

"It makes no difference if a cat is black or white, as long as it catches rats, it is a good cat," the paper quotes Deng's catchword. Judging from what Deng and his group have been doing, the Dengized Mao thought can be understood succinctly as follows: Politically, those who follow Deng will be used and those who are against him will be punished; externally, China's policy remains to be the great Han expansionist and hegemonist doctrine, only its is more crafty and more truculent and characterized by a new element: The collusion with Japan and the United States.

In fact, Deng and his group continue their collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the entire socialist community as well as the world revolutionary movement as a whole, the paper points out.

NHAN DAN says that twice victim of Mao's purge, Deng cannot yet forget this debt, yet now he comes out in "defence" of Mao; that is because he wants to shift the cult of Mao to his own cult and eventually to seize the top post still left vacant in Zhongnanhai following Mao's death.

Deng also spoke of Marxism-Leninism in his "Selected Works," but this only to cover up the reactionary nature of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, the paper says.

It notes that the internal situation in China over the past few years shows that the Deng gang, though having secured the key posts in the Beijing military hierarchy, still faces bitter opposition in many military regions.

Deng and his gang have used the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as an instrument for their "rectification campaign" aimed at carrying out a long-term plan of purging opposition of all colours on a national scale and in the entire party along the traditional style of the Chinese feudalists to "root out the weed." However, it adds, in the present balance of forces in China, it can be safely predicted that Deng's opponents would not lay down their arms without fighting tooth and nail.

The new "rectification campaign" now under way through the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is just the first part of a new tragedy which is to engulf China for many years to come, the paper concludes.

FOREIGN MINISTER ISSUES STATEMENT ON CENTRAL AMERICA

OW041656 Hanoi VNA in English 1625 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 4 -- The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today issues the following statement on the tense situation caused by U.S. imperialism in Central America:

"In spite of strong public protest, the U.S. Administration continues to use and instigate its stooges against the Republic of Nicaragua. What is particularly dangerous is that it is mobilizing a big naval force for a military exercise close to Nicaragua's Border, thus creating an extremely grave situation in Central America. This is a new brazen act of escalation in the warmongering policy of U.S. imperialism against the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Nicaragua, act which is aggravating the already tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean and seriously jeopardizing peace and security of nations in that region.

The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently condemn these acts of the U.S. and firmly demand that the latter immediately end all its acts of military intervention and provocation against Nicaragua and other nations in Latin America and the Caribbean. The people and the Government of the S.R.V. highly value and fully support Nicaragua's foreign policy of peace and goodwill as expounded in its six-point proposal of July 19, 1983. At the same time, they the active efforts of the four Latin American countries in the Contadora Group aimed at seeking a political solution to the Central American conflict. [sentence as received]

The people and the Government of the S.R.V. once again affirm their militant solidarity with and full support for, the heroic Nicaraguan people's just cause. We believe that the Nicaraguan people will foil all hostile schemes and acts of U.S. imperialism and reaction and firmly defend their independence and sovereignty, thus actively contributing to the safeguarding of peace and security in Central America, the Caribbean and the rest of the world."

GENERAL PART OF DRAFT PENAL CODE DISCUSSED

OW041828 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 4 -- In execution of the legislative plan of the Council of State, for the five years from 1981 to 1985, the Council of Ministers has submitted to the National Assembly the draft of the penal code of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The penal code is in two parts, the general part and the special part. The general part defines the general principles on the basis of which the special part stipulates concrete cases of offense and the penalties they carry.

The draft of the general part of the penal code has been submitted to discussion among cadres of public services and mass organizations at all levels. It has been carefully corrected and amended. Adopted by the National Assembly at first reading on June 30, 1983, the general part of the penal code is being widely published in the press, over the radio and in all localities so that the people might make suggestions before official adoption by the National Assembly.

The general part defines the aim of the penal code, the principles of law enforcement, the concept of offense and the penalties. The general part has been compiled along the line and policies of the Vietnamese party and state and on the basis of Vietnam's judicial experience in the past nearly forty years, experience from fraternal socialist countries as well as achievements of modern juridical science.

It correctly reflects the penal policy of the Vietnam party and state which is to resolutely combat and prevent offenses and crimes while paying great attention to educating and reforming offenders and criminals into good citizens useful to society.

As set out in the general part, the aim of the penal code is to "defend the socialist system and the people's right to socialist collective mastery over society, to protect the citizen's fundamental rights; to defend socialist legality and order; to combat all unlawful acts; at the same time to (?inculcate) into the population the sense of law observance; and to combat and prevent offenses." The penal code of Vietnam does not punish criminal intents which have not yet been translated into acts.

An act not dangerous to society is not an offense. An act dangerous to society is one which is committed by a person eligible to penal responsibility and which violates the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the fatherland, violates the socialist system, violates socialist economic (?institution) and ownership, infringes upon the life, health, property, freedom, honour and dignity and other fundamental rights of citizens, and on other spheres of socialist order. This viewpoint on what act is considered dangerous to society shows that the Vietnamese penal code defends the interests of socialism, the working class and the laboring masses in general.

Only when he or she commits an act dangerous to society and defined in the penal code as an offense shall a person have to take penal responsibility and to be penalized. This spells out the principle of socialist legality in defining offenses and deciding on penalties. This principle rejects the "principle of analogy" in penal law, and thus conforms with the common progressive trend of the world today.

The principles on law enforcement reflect firm but cautious policy, which neither leave an offense unpunished according to law, nor lets a person be punished contrarily to law. They also reflect the policy of the Vietnamese party and state to combine punishment with education, to combine severe punishment with leniency; to severely punish plotters and recalcitrants, and to show leniency toward those who sincerely repent and voluntarily mend their ways.

In the socialist system, to punish criminals does not mean that society "takes revenge" on or "torments" them but to (?educate) them through punishment to help them realize their guilt and be determined to reform themselves into useful citizens. It also aims to encourage law-abiding among others, not only to prevent them from taking the criminal path but also to help them do their share in the common effort to combat and prevent crime. This is clearly stated in Article 20 of the code on the aims of punishment. In the system of penalties, the general part of the penal code stipulates many penalties of an educational character which need not isolate the offender from society, such as warnings, fines, residence under supervision, and which include a new form: reformation without detention.

The general part also reflects a correct policy toward minors who commit offense.

With regard to the latter, the law is enforced mainly through educational and preventive measures while imprisonment is applied only in serious cases. Punishment is also lighter than in equivalent cases concerning adolescent offenders.

The general part also contains many stipulations which upheld the role of social organizations, of the family, of the citizens and of the population as a whole in the fight against and prevention of crime, in the revelation of offenses as well as in the supervision, education and reformation of offenders especially with regard to minors. This reflects the Vietnamese state's policy of promoting the role of the working people in their participation in the management of state and social affairs. It will help bring better results in the fight against the prevention of crime and will become a broad mass movement.

PHAM VAN DONG CITES LOCALITIES FOR GRAIN YIELD

BK040331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently sent a message commending Haiphong city and Hoang Lien Son Province for their success in exceeding the grain collection norm for the 1983 5th month-spring crop season. The message says:

The chairman of the Council of Ministers warmly commends the cadres and people of Haiphong city and Hoang Lien Son Province for their achievements which have contributed significantly to fulfilling one of the country's current major tasks -- solving the grain problem on the basis of relying on domestic production and procurment.

The Council of Ministers hopes that the cadres and people in these localities will concentrate their efforts on the 10th-month crop production, while motivating agricultural cooperatives and the peasants to economize on and sell more grain to the state in order to help solve the present common problem.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC ZONE SETTLEMENT -- Hanoi VNA August 4 -- In the first half of this year, more than 2,000 people from northern provinces settled in new economic zones in the central highlands province of Lam Dong. The new settlers have reclaimed 640 hectares of virgin land of which 390 hectares have been put under food crops. They have also built 1,300 houses, 7 schools and 12 dispensaries. In the same period, Dong Nai Province, northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, received 7,000 people who came from overpopulated areas to build new economic zones, half of whom have settled in rubber farms and logging camps. Under this year's plan, 25,000 people from overpopulated areas in the provincial capital will settle in new economic zones. The settlers at two state farms have opened 300 hectares of virgin land for sugarcane growing. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0746 GMT 4 Aug 83 OW]

QUANG NAM-DANANG FORCES -- The public security forces of Quang Nam-Danang Province have satisfactorily opposed the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. The number of good people and good deeds has steadily increased. The local public security forces have been awarded the Outstanding Unit Banner by the Interior Ministry and the Emulation Movement Pacesetter Banner by the provincial People's Committee. The entire public security sector of Quang Nam-Danang has organized political meetings to discuss the actual situation, work, combat duties, and force building activities. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Jul 83 BK]

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN STARTS TALKS WITH PRC'S WU XUEQIAN

BK041039 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has started formal talks in Beijing with his Chinese counterpart, Mr Wu Xueqian. The talks have been foreshadowed by a statement at a banquet for the Australian minister last night in which Mr Wu made plain China's concern about Australian policy on Kampuchea. He made it clear that China wanted every country to put as much pressure as possible on Vietnam to pull its troops out of Kampuchea. In his reply, Mr Hayden said Australia shared the view that a settlement in Kampuchea had to be based on a Vietnamese withdrawal, but it believed a meaningful dialogue was necessary and healthy. China has shown displeasure over Australian proposals to resume aid to Vietnam and last month. The Chinese press criticized people who demanded flexibility from China on the Kampuchean issue.

FURTHER HAWKE TESTIMONY ON SOVIET SPY IVANOV

BK031322 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has told the royal commission on Australia's security services that a Soviet diplomat expelled for spying had attempted to cultivate contacts at the Indonesian and Mauritian Embassies in Canberra. Mr Hawke said that the head of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization [ASIO] had indicated that Mr Ivanov was a known KGB agent and it was feared that his relationship with Mr Combe could become clandestine. The prime minister said Mr Ivanov was organizing a financial relationship between the Soviet Union and Mr Combe. There appeared to be the possibility of Mr Combe becoming hopelessly compromised and there were serious and worrying questions of national security. Mr Hawke said that on the 22d of April he had learned that two Canberra businessmen were considering going into business with Mr Combe. He said he had been deeply concerned at this because of the close relationship the two businessmen had with government ministers. The prime minister said this would provide Mr Combe with an indirect access to ministers at a time when he was under surveillance by ASIO. Mr Hawke said to protect the government's integrity and in the interests of national security he had phoned both businessmen and had attempted to persuade them not to go into business with Mr Combe. However, he said he had not mentioned one word about Mr Ivanov or other matters in the telephone conversation. The prime minister said he had also criticized the head of ASIO for some mistakes the organization had made. Mr Hawke will continue giving evidence tomorrow but the hearing will be closed to the press and the media.

COOK ISLANDSCOOK ISLANDS PRIME MINISTER RESIGNS

BK040712 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The Cook Islands' prime minister, Mr Geoffrey Henry, has resigned, leaving the South Pacific territory without Queen Elizabeth's representative in the Cook Islands. Sir Gaven Donne will hold a meeting of members of Parliament tomorrow to try to form a new administration. AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says Mr Henry was required to step down following a recent constitutional ruling by the country's appeal court. The judgement found that Mr Henry had failed to fulfill the constitutional requirement that he be confirmed in office by the Parliament following the April election.

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION LEADER ON EAST TIMOR VISIT

BK031119 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] The leader of the Australian parliamentary delegation, Morrison, is greatly impressed with the Indonesian Government's efforts to implement development programs in East Timor Province. During his visit to the province, he witnessed the implementation of many projects under the presidential instruction. According to Morrison, this shows that President Suharto has personally paid great attention to the development of Indonesia's youngest province. Morrison said this while meeting with Indonesian Parliament leaders in Jakarta this morning to take leave of them before returning home. He is also of the opinion that the security situation in East Timor is stable enough as witnessed during his several-day visit to the region.

Meanwhile, on the same occasion, Indonesian Parliament Speaker Amir Makhmud expressed hope that the Australian parliamentary delegation's visit would be able to further increase understanding between the two countries. Besides, with hope it can also pave the way toward greater political, economic, social, cultural, and security cooperation. Amir Makhmud also hopes that the excellent impressions obtained during the visit to Indonesia can be developed in Australian society.

ARMY HEAD COMMENTS ON MAKASSAR STRAITS PLAN

BK031618 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 21 Jul 83

[Text] Lieutenant General Rudini, Indonesian Army chief of staff, said that the challenge of duty faced by the Mulawarman 9th Militray Region Command will even be heavier because of the government's plan to turn the Makassar Straits into an international navigation lane replacing the Malacca Straits, which is already considered too narrow.

As a consequence, measures to safeguard all natural resources along with their vital agencies and the navigation lane itself need constant vigilance and upgrading. "The steps to upgrade security measures can be done if they are accompanied with enhancement of the capability and unity of the armed forces in the East Kalimantan region," the Army chief of staff said in a written message marking the 25th anniversary of the Mulawarman 9th Military Region Command held at Merdeka Stadium in Balikpapan on Thursday. The Army chief of staff added that the development of the armed forces will certainly be done in conformity with the strategic value of this region and related to a larger dimension; that is, national resilience as a whole.

He added that East Kalimantan was well endowed with natural resources, which would highly influence the region's development. "On the other hand, however, it has attracted a lot of entrepreneurs and laborers, domestic and foreign, so we all have to watch these issues closely," the Army chief of staff said.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO GULF COUNTRIES -- The Governments of Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain have approved the designation of Martono Kadri as Indonesian ambassador to those three countries, with residence in Kuwait, succeeding Sayogo. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 20 Jul 83 BK]

MARCOS, JAPANESE OFFICIAL DISCUSS BILATERAL TIES

OWO41419 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Pending Philippine and Japanese government issues will be thrashed out, this was the assurance of a ranking Japanese Government official who called on President Marcos at Malacanang today: The assurance came from Masumi Asoki, a member of the Japanese Parliament and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Joel Barotilla filed this report from Malacanang: [Begin recording] Asaki and the president discussed pending issues like the (Enroque) multipurpose project, a reduction of tariffs for Philippine bananas, the development of solar energy, and a request of the Philippine Airlines for additional flights to San Francisco via Tokyo. Asaki told the president that the Japanese leadership will continue to put in mind the importance of these issues. After the short meeting, the president conferred on Asaki the Order of Sikatuna (?rank of datu). The president presented the prestigious award in recognition of Asaki's contribution in enhancing cooperation between Japan and the international economic community, particularly the Philippines. Later, Asaki met with the first lady at the University of Life. Mrs Marcos told Asaki that Philippine-Japan relations should be founded on justice [words indistinct]. Being neighbors, Mrs Marcos said, Japan should give the Philippines more importance than distant countries. Asaki, who arrive yesterday, is in town for talks with government officials on bilateral and economic relations. [end recording]

CABINET URGES PHASEOUT OF U.S. FOOD PROGRAM

HKO50012 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The Cabinet has asked President Marcos to phase out the United States food assistance program by the end of next year and to replace the foreign donations with more nutritious local substitutes. However the Cabinet said that the country will continue to receive milk from the same program until 1987, the deadline set by the United States to terminate the donations. The food program is provided for under U.S. Law 480. The U.S. Government has issued a notice to terminate the program because the Philippines no longer qualifies under this category. The Cabinet also informed the president that the U.S. food aid will not affect the food programs from other countries, such as those from Australia and the European Economic Community. The Cabinet has created a special committee to monitor the phase-out of the food aid and to spearhead the research for the local food substitutes.

UNIDO LEADER ON AQUINO RETURN TO PHILIPPINES

OWO41425 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] leader Salvador Laurel this morning held a news conference to announce that former Senator Benigno Aquino had agreed to return on 21 August. Earlier Aquino was planning to arrive this August 7. However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs withheld action on Aquino's passport application until military authorities have cleared threats on Aquino's life once he gets back here. At the news conference, Laurel claimed Aquino got a cable from Defense Minister Enrile asking him to delay his return for a month. Philip Tan has details: [Begin recording] [Tan] The UNIDO leader suggested in a recent overseas talk with the former senator to postpone the trip for 21 August. Laurel told the news conference this morning in his Makati law office that the government demand can only be met halfway. Even as he expressed doubts over threats on Aquino's life on his return, Laurel expressed confidence that Aquino will be able to secure the necessary travel documents that would allow him a flight document. [Laurel] Benigno Aquino is dead set on arriving on 21 August, no later. Because I do not know, I cannot preempt the action of the administration to this. [Tan] Laurel, however, would not mention which flight Aquino will take in his return trip. As one which has been announced in leaflets distributed by the UNIDO leadership, Aquino will arrive at 1:30 in the afternoon, 21 August. [end recording]

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